

Ontario. Agriculture, Dept. of

CA20N
AF
-12N55

NORTHERN ONTARIO

CANADA



Farming
Lumbering
Mining



Hunting
Fishing
Canoeing

Settlers' Letters Independent Homes

Printed by Order of
The Legislative Assembly of Ontario
1912

GOVT PUBNS

CA20N
AF
-12N55

NORTHERN ONTARIO

CANADA

MAGNITUDE ✦ CLIMATE
RESOURCES ✦ PROGRESS
AND ✦ ADVANTAGES

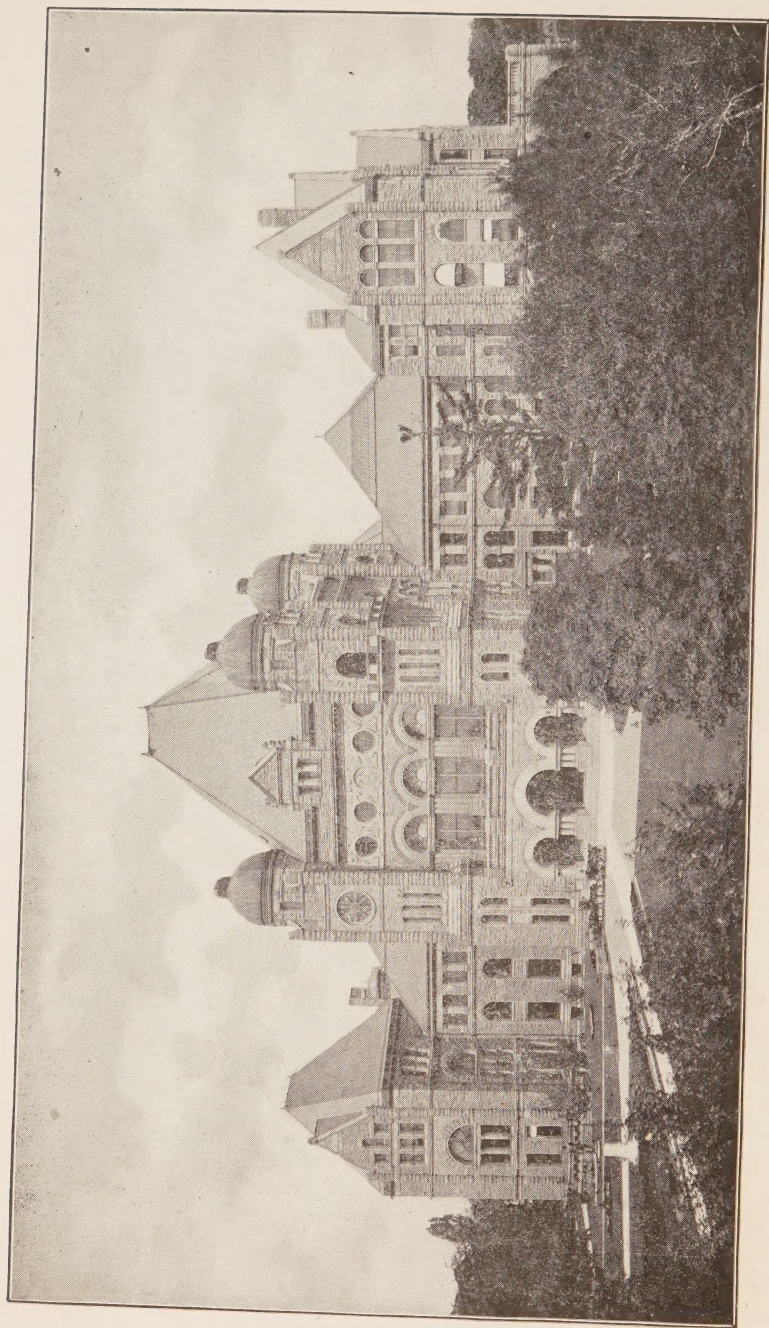
Prepared by direction of the HON. JAMES S. DUFF, Minister of
Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, 1912.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO :
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most
Excellent Majesty.

1912.



Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Northern Ontario

An Empire in Extent.

The man who feels that he is cramped in the British Isles, and that his opportunity of a liberal livelihood and especially of success is small, should cast his eyes over the Atlantic Sea to Canada. Here is a country about the size of Europe, with resources in field, forest and mine that are making multitudes comfortable and many rich.

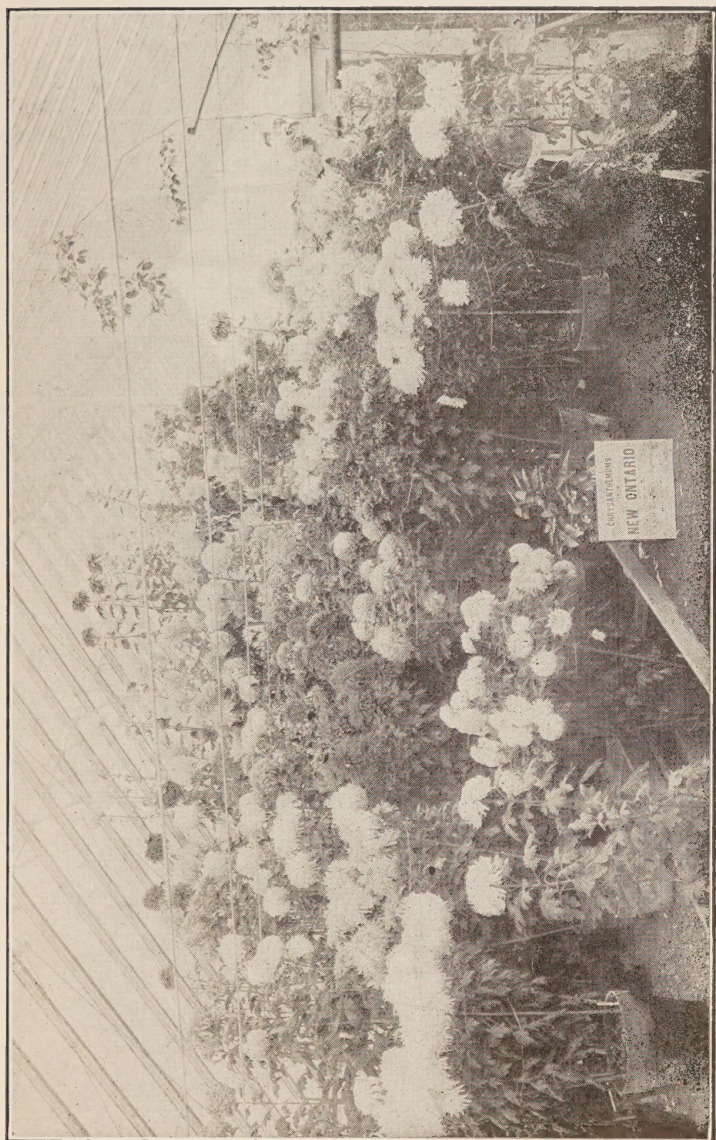
Among the nine provinces of Canada one of the largest is Ontario. It has an area of 407,262 square miles, or fully 3 1-3 times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and is the richest and most populous province in the Dominion. Great as are the prairie provinces, Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, the province of Ontario, in value of field crops for the year 1911, exceeded the two richest by 12 million dollars. The province is also much nearer the Old Land, its eastern boundary being less than 50 miles from the port of Montreal.

New or Northern Ontario is one of the two great sections into which the province is divided. Much larger than the older section, it covers an area of over 330,000 square miles, is itself larger than either of the three prairie provinces, and is 208,000 square miles larger than the British Isles. Roughly speaking, it is that portion lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Mattawa or North Bay on the east to Port Arthur on the west, and north of the United States boundary from the west shore of Lake Superior to Manitoba. It comprises eight great districts—Timiskaming, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, and Patricia.

NOTE.—100 cents = \$1.00, which is equal to 4s. 1½d. \$4.86½ = £1.

Climate.

A country so large as Northern Ontario cannot be classed as uniform in climate. Generally speaking, the summer is hot and the winter very cold. Though latitude is not a perfect indication of relative climate, the lines show that Winnipeg is about 50 miles farther north than Cochrane, the present terminus of the T. & N. O. Railway. The mean highest temperature in July at Winnipeg is 78.3; Abitibi, east of Cochrane, 72.6. Mean lowest, Winnipeg, 53.8; Abitibi, 55.5. "Those," says the *Toronto Telegram*, "who hug to their souls the delusion of the 'frozen north,' should see the flower beauties from New Ontario. There are chrysanthemums in yellow, white, and dark crimson shades, and many of the blossoms are eleven inches in diameter, while the stalks are taller than the tallest man. The gorgeous chrysanthemums came from the greenhouse of the T. & N. O. R. at Englehart. The flowers had the advantage of being in the open greenhouse long before the artificial heat was introduced, and attained their hardiness then. Such perfect maturity, so early in the season, is attributed to the rich soil and remarkable climate of New Ontario." "The flower-beds and lawns at Englehart Station," says a visiting farmer, "were magnificent, and certainly the emigrant from the Old Land or Old Ontario need not fear that he will leave behind him the pleasures of his flower-gardens and lawns." "The land and climate of New Ontario," writes a resident of Haileybury, "is very suitable for the production of hay, oats, and all kinds of vegetables and small fruit. All of the above grow in great profusion and abundance, and are of the finest quality. Tomatoes ripen readily in the open." And from the farthest west district the testimony is—"The climate on the whole is perfect; sometimes cold, but always dry in winter, and long, bright, sunshiny days in summer, very warm and plenty of rain; also cool nights. During my six years' experience we have had summer frost once to hurt anything, and then our potatoes were a fair crop." The longer hours of sunlight in Northern Ontario mature the crops more quickly, and tend



Chrysanthemums from Englehart Greenhouse

to equalize the time of harvest with the older section of Ontario to the south.

Tables showing the average mean highest, mean lowest, and the mean temperature; also the highest and lowest temperature on record, and the average precipitation.

Haileybury, Timiskaming—Quebec Boundary.
1895-1911—16 years.

	Temperature.				Absolute.		No. days R or S	Rain- fall.	Snow- fall.	Total Precip.
	Mean High.	Mean Low.	Mean.	Daily Range.	Max.	Min.				
January	17.7	-4.3	6.7	22.0	48	-40	16	0.32	17.2	2.04
February	19.8	-2.9	8.5	22.7	47	-38	12	0.24	17.4	1.98
March	32.1	8.3	11.9	23.8	71	-34	13	0.51	17.2	2.23
April	48.3	23.3	37.3	22.0	79	-3	16	1.26	5.8	1.84
May	61.6	39.0	50.3	22.6	93	17	14	3.14	0.8	3.22
June	73.7	50.2	62.0	23.5	100	28	12	3.03		3.03
July	76.7	55.4	66.0	21.3	99	36	14	3.91		3.91
August	73.0	51.8	62.4	21.2	93	27	13	2.63		2.63
September ...	65.1	44.4	54.7	20.7	91	24	15	3.52		3.52
October	51.2	33.9	42.5	17.3	80	13	14	2.43	2.8	2.71
November	35.3	20.9	28.1	14.4	63	-25	15	0.94	13.1	2.25
December	21.0	3.2	12.1	18.2	47	-35	17	0.42	19.8	2.40
								22.36	94.0	31.77

Av. date last frost, June 5th.

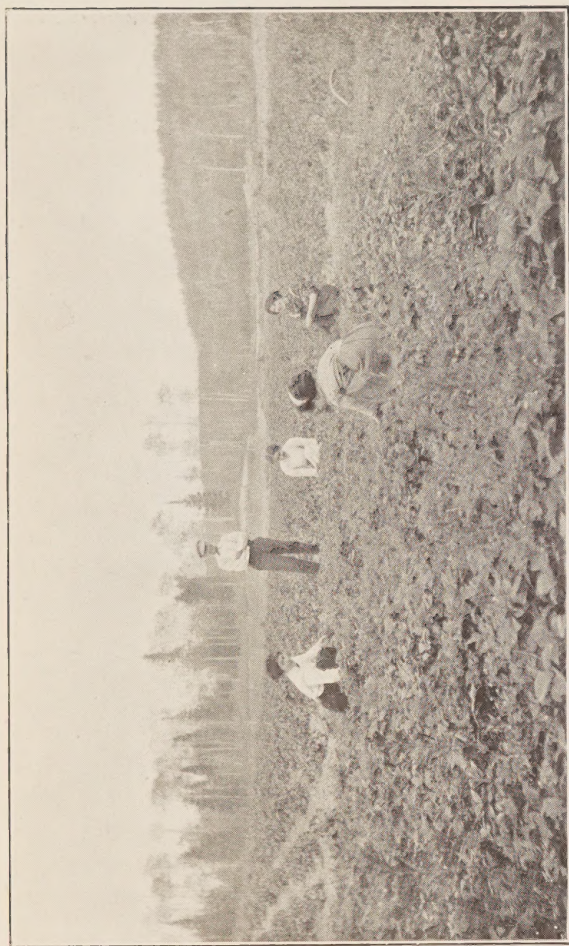
Av. date first frost, September 11th.

Kenora, Kenora District—Manitoba Boundary. 10 years,

	Temperature.				Absolute.		Precipitation.		
	Mean High.	Mean Low.	Mean.	Daily Range.	Max.	Min.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
January	10.7	-7.2	1.8	17.9	44	-44	0.00	10.9	1.09
February	13.3	-8.3	2.5	21.6	46	-38	r.	6.6	0.66
March	29.9	9.8	19.9	20.1	70	-26	0.30	9.3	1.23
April	46.2	26.4	36.3	19.8	80	-4	0.57	5.9	1.16
May	59.4	38.8	49.1	20.6	85	10	1.58	0.5	1.63
June	71.9	50.8	61.4	21.1	99	30	3.29		3.29
July	76.7	56.4	66.6	20.3	94	41	3.08		3.08
August	73.5	52.6	63.1	20.9	89	37	3.71		3.71
September	61.6	43.7	52.7	17.9	88	26	2.50		2.50
October	49.2	33.9	41.6	15.3	78	8	1.40	0.8	1.48
November	29.2	17.4	23.3	11.8	60	-17	0.08	9.3	1.01
December	15.6	1.2	8.4	14.4	41	-37	0.16	11.4	1.30
							16.67	54.7	22.14

Av. date last frost, May 18th.

Av. date first frost, October 13th.



Picking Strawberries, Kenora District.

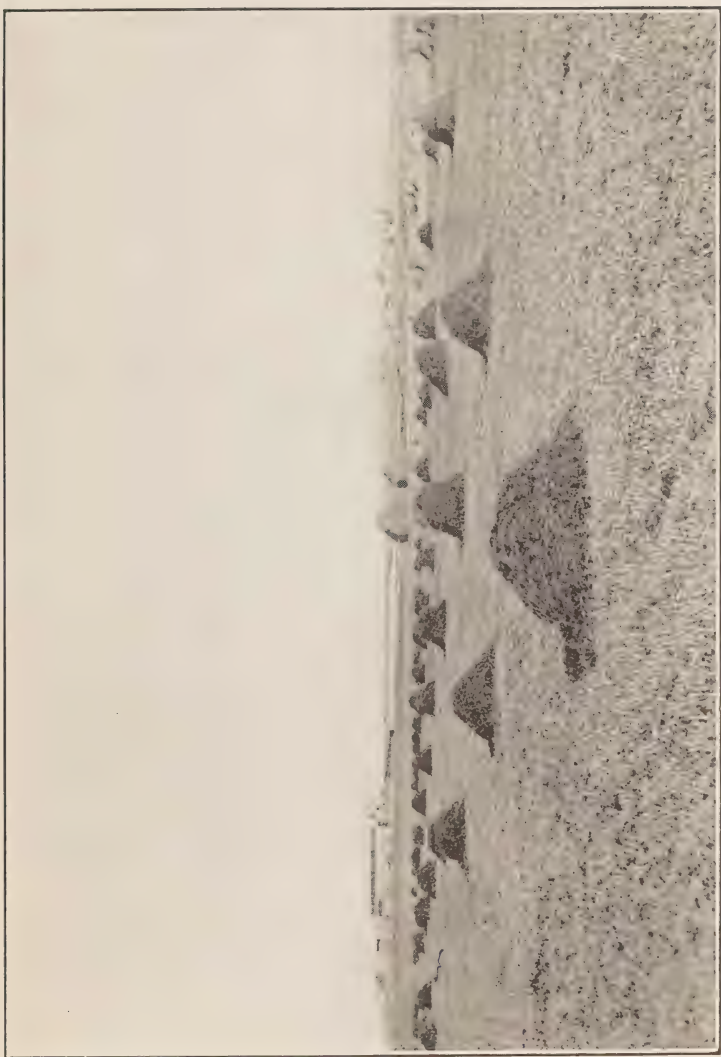
Mr. R. F. Stupart, of the Meteorological Office, who gave these tables, states that "There is some ground for belief that the gradual clearing of the forests in the North will tend to a somewhat earlier spring."

Mr. J. W. Curran, Secretary of the New Ontario Day Movement, referring to the prairie, says: "The Western farmer has been able to grow big crops of wheat notwithstanding early autumn frosts, summer hail storms, and dry summers." So with Northern Ontario—its temperature permits of remarkable crops.

Twenty Million Fertile Acres.

That great country, at the door of Old Ontario, and almost at the door of the British Isles, has only to be outlined in magnitude and variety of resources to indicate the magnificence of its opportunity to rich men and poor. Twenty million acres of the finest agricultural land in the world, certain sections of which are already producing wheat equal to the best in Manitoba, await the strong arm and the stout, optimistic heart of the settler. "The tableland of rich black soil," says the *Toronto News*, June 19, 1911, "which extends from Lake Abitibi for 350 miles towards Lake Nipigon, with a width of from 50 to 150 miles, is quite as assured of agricultural prosperity as was Southern Ontario a hundred years ago." Far north of this there are vast tracts of land south and west of James Bay adapted for agriculture, extending even to latitude 54°, 350 miles farther north than Cochrane on the Transcontinental Railway. But the alluvial clay belt nearer hand, with other sections south and west, is the immediate and most alluring interest.

"As one primarily interested in agriculture," says an expert, "I cannot help but be impressed by the vast extent of rich clay land, with its fine agricultural possibilities. Its rolling surface and its many beautiful lakes and streams should make it, when



Hay Field, Clay Belt.

it has once been settled, a most picturesque and charming country to live in." "Here," says another, "is a great unoccupied land, as fair as any the sun shines on—with natural water-powers, with mineral and forest wealth, with all the conditions for the making of a great agricultural country." The *Toronto World* of June 18, 1911, says: "At the time Sir John A. Macdonald introduced the resolution in the House of Commons calling for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Northern Ontario was a myth, an unknown rock-ribbed land—extending beyond the divide to James Bay—'unloved and unwept.' But somehow a change was brought about. A vision came; the lone land possessed wealth. The value of the forest was only part. The rocks contained treasure and vast stretches of fertile land promised sustenance for millions." "To say nothing of its immense natural resources in the form of timber, minerals, game and scenery," says the *Toronto Globe*, of June 21, 1912, Northern Ontario contains "one of the greatest expanses of fertile territory to be found anywhere in the world."

Agricultural Products.

It is encouraging to know that a great stretch of uncultivated land lies out invitingly before the prospective farmer, but the encouragement is deeper than that. It may justly be asked, "Has the soil been practically tested? And if so, what are the results?" The answer is that settlers have gone into all of these large districts, and what can be said eulogistically would far exceed our space. "It is, indeed," says an expert who travelled in Timiskaming, "a magnificent country, and one with a great future before it. In fact, when driving through some of the settled districts it was almost impossible to realize that only a few years ago the whole country was a trackless forest. Speaking only of its agricultural possibilities, which were the one part of the resources of the country which appealed most to us, it seems to me that they are almost unlimited, if the crops we saw there

are to be taken as an indication of the country's possibilities. After travelling, as I did, over a large part of the older part of the province on my way north, and seeing there the comparatively small crops which were produced this year on account of the continued dry weather, and then to go north into our new country and see the magnificent crops grown there, was indeed a revelation." "The best evidence of the fertility of the soil," says another expert, "is the abundance of clover found everywhere. I saw it growing luxuriantly on black muck several feet deep. This shows that the muck is not 'sour.' The clover was growing on burnt lands, in the lawns, on the roadsides, it was a weed in the garden, and, of course, it was the farmer's main hay crop. The crops of timothy, wheat, oats, and barley, were, in the main, above the average for Old Ontario. I saw timothy six feet high, and some of the heaviest crops of oats it has been my privilege to see this year." Another writes, "The soil in Northern Ontario gives evidence of wonderful fertility. In the clay belt there is an entire absence of stones. Almost all kinds of crops which are grown in Old Ontario were seen growing to perfection in the north. One man at Milberta said he had taken clay from the bottom of a fifty-foot well, and crops would grow just as well on that as they did on the surface soil." "The soil of Timiskaming," writes an eight years' resident, "is a very rich alluvial clay, which extends to a very great depth. I have myself seen this rich soil extend 40 feet in depth at least, lying in strata of dark and light soil. The lighter soil is composed of a lime deposit, just the thing for the successful raising of wheat. It is a prime factor in the raising of grain towards the production of stiffness of stalk, and plumpness of head. The grain in Timiskaming is in fact number one in these respects when the crops are cultivated properly, and the seed sown as early as possible." The President of the Agricultural Society in Timiskaming writes: "Just why vegetation is more rapid here than farther south we cannot say. Whatever the cause, however, the fact is we can grow two crops of hay from the

first sowing as quickly as Old Ontario grows one." The editor of the *New Liskeard Speaker* writes: "We believe the farmers of the country have fully satisfied themselves that in the large tracts of good land which are to be found here the very best samples of all kinds of cereals and roots and vegetables can be grown. For our own part, we may say that we have for a number of years experimented with all kinds of produce such as is grown in the old parts of Ontario, and we can truly say that we have seen just as good crops here as we have seen anywhere, either in Canada or the State of Michigan where we have visited. For two years in succession we have grown fall wheat which weighed 64 lbs. to the measured bushel, while other cereals were quite as good. We have grown Swede turnips weighing thirteen lbs. each, and we have seen the same kind of turnips grown on land here which had never been fertilized, which weighed from 14 to 18 lbs. each. Last fall we had white turnips, one of which would fill a patent pail. We mention these facts because it is well known that there is no kind of crop which will so thoroughly test the strength of the soil as growing turnips. We have seen cabbages at the fair which weighed 20 lbs. each, potatoes weighing from one to three pounds each, parsnips and long field carrots 26 inches in length, and long blood beets 16 inches in length. Indian corn, melons, citrons, pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, etc., ripen to perfection, although it sometimes happens that it will be necessary to cover vines a few nights during a season." The *Toronto Globe* (June 19, 1911), reports in connection with visiting delegates from the Toronto Board of Trade, "By actual measurement, in the latter days of May and all through June, the grass grows at the rate of an inch a day. By a scale a Government expert discovered that in four days some timothy gained six inches in height. It was this phenomenal fertility that impressed the visitors." And the *Toronto Telegram* reports (June 20, 1911): "The rich soil, the growth of the crops, put a song of praise to the Timiskaming country on the lips of every visitor."



Pea Field, Clay Bel.

A member of an influential delegation from Northern Ontario to Toronto on June 21, 1912, writes to the *Star* concerning agriculture in the vicinity of Keewatin, Kenora District:—

“There are farm lots in many places fronting on rivers and lakes and in frequent instances amid such beauteous scenic environment as would charm the heart of an artist. The quality of the soil is unsurpassed. It will produce potatoes at the rate of from 200 to 400 bushels per acre, according to the cultivation that is given both before and during growth. The latter figure is a common product of the virgin soil without either manure or artificial fertilizer. Turnips, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, squash, tomatoes, and other vegetables mature readily with ordinary attention. Wheat, barley, and oats yield splendid crops, both in quality and quantity. There are numerous natural meadows producing an excellent quality of wild hay, while timothy and clover flourish in a manner unexcelled even in the more southern parts of the Province. The writer has seen two heavy crops of red clover taken from the same field in one season. White clover grows rankly everywhere in that country as soon as the trees and underbrush are cleared away, and the direct rays of the sun has a chance to kiss the stirred soil.” A delegate from the Western District says in the *News*: “I myself have grown 410 bushels of potatoes to the acre.” Again, “we have the best clover country in the world. Why, last year one farmer got 24 bushels of seed, which was sold at \$12.50 a bushel, from a little over 2½ acres of red clover, and from 16 acres partly red and alsike got over \$1,300 worth.” And another delegate states that “Vegetation is more advanced in Algoma at the present than it is in Simcoe County,” Old Ontario.

Comparatively Easy to Clear.

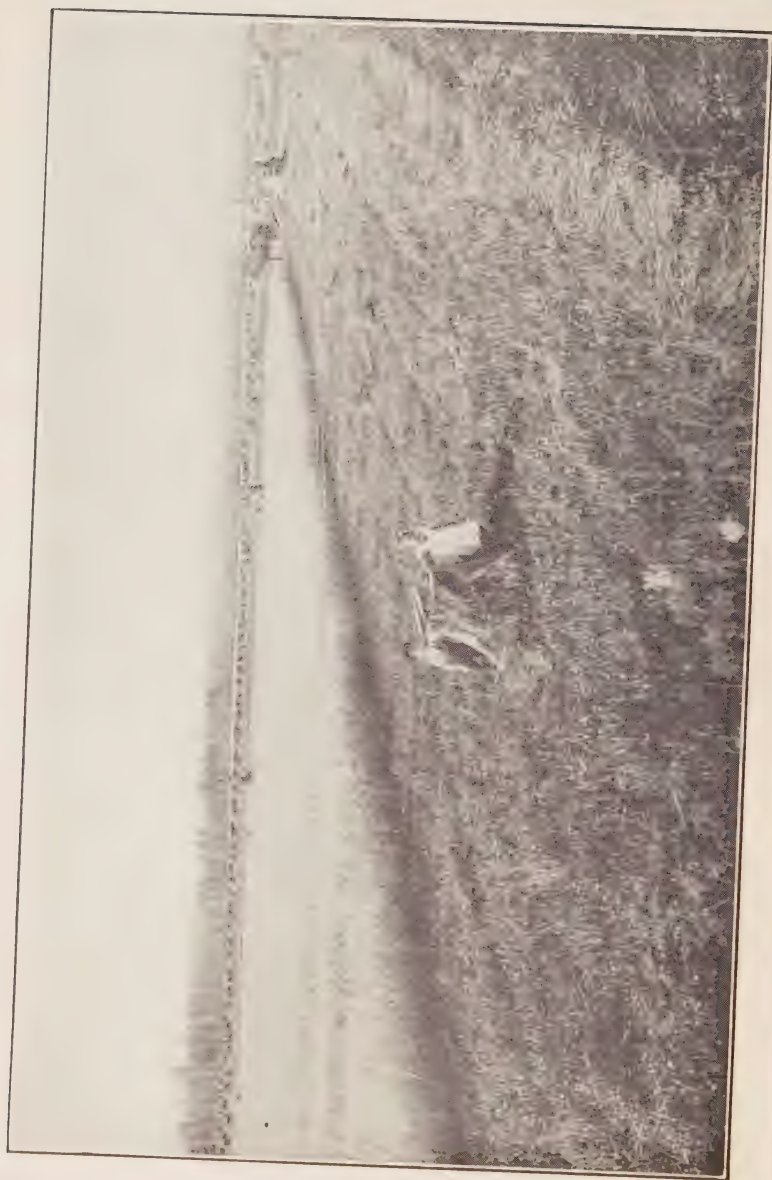
It should be borne in mind by farmers in Old Ontario that the timber of New Ontario is not so difficult to clear as the heavy timber of their forefathers' experience. A farmer visiting the new country of Timiskaming writes: “We had every

opportunity to acquire a true conception of the opportunities, difficulties and successes connected with the life of a settler in the Clay Belt. The comparative ease with which land can be cleared was a surprise indeed, and contrasted strangely with the mental pictures that I have entertained with regard to the gigantic task that faced our forefathers in Old Ontario."

The cost of clearing varies all the way from \$5 to \$70 or more, according as the soil is vegetable mould, sandy loam, or clay land, as to whether it is recently burnt over by forest fire, or heavily timbered, and the quickness with which the removal is accomplished. Against this must be put the value of the pulp or timber when it can be sold, material to build the home, and fuel for the winter's need. Again, while the settler is clearing his land he may turn aside in various parts in the winter and earn good wages in the lumbering or the mining camp, the colonization road or the railway.

Progress and Prosperity.

Always assuming capability and energy, the progress and prosperity of a country depend upon soil and opportunity, markets and transportation. But what are the evidences of their presence? It is but twenty-one years ago that the first settler reached what is now the town of New Liskeard, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, and at the first gateway to the fertile belt. Settlers have poured in since then, and there are now probably five thousand farmers located on the north, east, and west of the town. They have received 40 carloads of agricultural implements, valued at about \$110,000. Around New Liskeard and Haileybury last summer there was a production of 3,000 tons of hay and 500 tons of potatoes. A farmer that visited Timiskaming writes: "I never expected to see such fine farm buildings, such excellent fields of grain and roots, and so many indications of accumulated agricultural wealth. This is not to be wondered at, however, when it is realized (1) that the forests supply building material and offer an immediate source of revenue to the new settler; (2) that the soil cannot be sur-



Farm near New Liskeard.

passed for cropping; and (3) that farm produce commands high prices." Another writes: "In the region around Liskeard it was astonishing to think that eleven years ago the country was almost solid woods, while now farm telephones are common, and in one place I saw rural mail boxes. The wealth of timber makes building very easy, and many fine barns and houses are being erected." Another says: "I saw barns as large as could be found in Simcoe County, and all well filled, and in some cases to the overflowing, with stacks outside. The towns and villages are in a very flourishing condition, one town only seven years old having a sewerage system installed, cement sidewalks, electric lighting, electric street railway; in fact, everything that goes to compose a city." A market gardener from Toronto, who located beside the T. & N. O. Ry., 400 miles north, 10 years ago, writes: "I took up farming as soon as I came here, and still follow the business, and my four sons have farms of excellent land near me. We are prosperous, and have every convenience. I am sure it would surprise anyone who is not living in this country to see the advancement made in the last ten years. When we came here it was simply a virgin forest; now we can boast of mowers, self-binders, steam threshers, and all other kinds of modern farm machinery."

After clearing 16 acres, the pulpwood on which paid expenses and the price of 160 acres of land, a settler produced crops in one year that brought a net profit of \$1,180. Another realized \$5,000 of profit from a year's crop. A man that went to New Ontario 12 years before with only 25 cents in his pocket refused an offer of \$4,500 for his farm, which was free of debt. And another with 130 acres cleared, with a good house and stables, refused an offer of \$10,000 for his farm, and will not sell under \$20,000. A number of farmers in the country for from 5 to 14 years, who were interviewed by representatives of the Agricultural press, reckoned themselves to be worth from \$2,000 to \$20,000.



Farming alongside the C.N.R., Rainy River District.

Timber Resources.

Northern Ontario is one of the richest timbered countries in the world, and is practically untouched. It abounds in spruce, which, used as pulpwood, is equal to the European variety. The quantity is almost inexhaustible. Along the line of the Transcontinental Railway there are about three hundred million cords. The pulpwood alone of Northern Ontario is a great asset, and capital has a splendid opportunity for investment. Speaking more particularly of Timiskaming, Mr. G. H. Rochester, a lumberman, writes: "The greater proportion of the good agricultural land is thickly covered with spruce, jack pine, and cedar. The spruce is suitable for pulpwood, the jack pine for railway ties, for which there is a good steady market; the cedar is saleable for telegraph and telephone poles and posts, for all of which there is a good market. When pulp, paper and other wood-working mills are established at convenient points, it will put a value on every tree that grows in this country, besides giving employment to all settlers who want it." There are settlers in certain parts, however, that already benefit from the sale of pulpwood and other timber. Mr. Rochester adds: "When settlers are close to the railroad or to the streams running into Timiskaming Lake, they make a profit of from 50 cents to \$1.00 per cord on pulpwood. Ties taken out in the round, 3 cents to 5 cents per tie; ties flatted, from 5 cents to 10 cents per tie. Cedar telegraph poles, from 25 cents to 50 cents apiece; cedar telephone poles, from 50 cents to \$1.00. Where the difficult part comes is when settlers have to take up land where they have no streams to drive or railroads close enough to haul to. This difficulty can be got over by dividing up the country into sections and making some concession to lumbermen, so that they could build small mills and cut and haul the manufactured lumber to the railroads, thus giving employment to settlers, either to work for the mill men or to take out their own timber during the winter months. This would practically get over the difficulty of assisting settlers." Important statistics are given in "Agricultural Temiskaming" (1910), as to



the marketing of many thousand dollars' worth of timber ties and pulpwood (one paper company alone spent for pulpwood from settlers one season fully \$125,000), which is "the first and even yet one of the greatest industries of this country. But what is probably the most important feature of the timber situation so far as the settler is concerned, has not yet been touched. There are situated in the country north of New Liskeard and south of Englehart, some twenty local sawmills. They are scattered all through the country at points convenient to the farming communities, and this last year they have been particularly busy sawing the timber from farms into boards, joists, and shingles. The actual money which the settlers received from the sale of logs and lumber is indeed considerable, and added to this the farmers of Timiskaming can supply their own wants at unusually favorable terms. There are hundreds of houses and barns in this country which have been built from the trees which grew about the very spot where the buildings now stand, and which were cut into boards by the local mill a mile or so distant. Farmers of the south will readily realize what it would mean to have at their hands an almost inexhaustible supply of timber which they could have sawed into lumber at from \$3 to \$4 per thousand. There would be some buildings go up in the older portions of the province did such conditions prevail. Hundreds of houses, stables and barns are being erected this year in Timiskaming. When therefore the immediate, steady and considerable revenue to be derived from the clearing of the forest is considered, together with the convenience of a plentiful supply of lumber for home consumption, may not the query be very reasonably reversed—"Why homestead in the West when the timbered acres of Timiskaming await you?" A visiting farmer writes: "The entire country from Haileybury to Cochrane is timbered with valuable spruce, pine, whitewood, cedar, and birch, and ever and anon the hum of a little mill marks the progress of the lumberman. There is an excellent market for the pulpwood, and the lines of piles at the sidings indicate the winter occupation of the homeseekers."

Mr. Weidman, Kenora District, says: "Unlike the early pioneers in what is known as Old Ontario, who had to cut down the primeval forest and then burn the trees, not having a market for the timber, the present day settler in north-western Ontario can harvest nature's forest crop in the winter time, and be well repaid for his labor, as the steady demand at good prices for sawlogs, railway ties and cordwood is a strong inducement to the settler to clear his location for the cultivation of farm crops."



Pulpwood.

Mr. Horne, Fort William, writes: "There are now at work in this particular section of the country some forty small mills, cutting from 100,000 to 1,000,000 feet a year, giving employment to a large number of men, and also, which is better, giving settlers a chance to market the timber which they take from their land instead of burning it as in the past. In the district between Fort William and Fort Frances there are over two billion feet of red and white pine tributary to the Fort Frances and Rainy River mills, and probably more jack pine. Along the Rainy River an immense amount of cedar in the shape of posts, poles, square cedar and ties has been

taken out and shipped west to the prairies, and, although the shipments have been heavy, as railroad facilities open up the back country, this trade will continue, as will the shipments of spruce to the paper and pulp mills erected on the water-powers of the Rainy River. Along the Canadian Northern Railway, going west from Lake Superior, with few exceptions, the country has had a bad experience until after leaving Atikokan, when the country assumes a natural wooded appearance, with the usual timbers, pine, spruce, jack pine, with several large lumbering industries distributed along the line. Along the Grand Trunk Pacific and Transcontinental Railways through this District (Thunder Bay), the white and red pine is not seen in so large quantities as to the south, but their place is taken by spruce and jack pine, with several large waterpowers in close proximity, which will, no doubt, open up a large paper and pulp industry tributary to that road."

The Forest Reserves of Northern Ontario are:

	Sq. miles
Nipigon	7,300
Timagami	5,900
Mississaga	3,000
Quetico	1,560

Pulp and Paper Mills.

There are large pulp mills at Sturgeon Falls, Sault Ste. Marie and Espanola, and an agreement has been reached to establish a pulp and paper mill at Fort Frances.

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines has advertised for sale by tender the Abitibi pulp limit, measuring about 1,560 square miles, and located in the north-eastern portion of the Province. Under the conditions of sale the successful tenderer will be compelled to erect a pulp and paper mill within a limited time. The pulp mill will cost not less than five hundred thousand dollars, the output not under one hundred tons of pulp daily, and there will be wanted at least two hundred and

fifty hands for ten months or more per year. The paper mill will have a capacity of one hundred tons per day, with a continuous output of not less than seventy tons of paper daily. These mills will furnish the settlers in that part of the Province with a home market for the pulpwood growing on their farms, and a local market for farm produce, and the advantage will extend all over the Timiskaming district and a great distance along the line of the Transcontinental Railway. The construction and operation of these mills will also provide work for the settlers at remunerative wages should they desire employment outside of work on their own locations.

The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines expects to secure the location of pulp and paper mills in other parts of Northern Ontario, and industries of different kinds, for the purpose of furnishing a ready market for all classes of timber the settlers may have to sell, and also to supply them with lumber and other building material at lowest possible cost.

Water Powers.

Northern Ontario is a land of many lakes and rivers, offering great scope for investment in water-power development in the interest of transportation, manufacturing, mining, and other industries, including the supreme needs of agriculture. Besides lesser streams there are nine rivers crossed by the Transcontinental Railway, totalling in aggregate length about 1,800 miles. The 15th annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines says: "It is certain that the part to be played by water-power in the industrial development of the province will be a very important one. Nowhere will it be more important than in the great clay belt north of the height of land, where the new province now taking form contains many magnificent streams longer and more important than their compeers, draining into the great lakes, but marked like them by numerous rapids, falls and cascades." A conservative estimate of latent energy within 100 miles of the Transcontinental Railway gives 2,030,600 horse-power on the watershed towards Hudson Bay. Water-



Current River, along the C.N.R., Port Arthur.

powers exist in almost all sections of Northern Ontario, and these can be leased when required to supply power for industries. The terms of these leases, however, will provide for the development of the power to the satisfaction of the Minister, and will also provide for the supplying of power by the lessees to parties requiring it at rates and on terms to be fixed by the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Meantime, apart from developed power, wherever lakes and rivers are, the farmer floats his timber and satisfies his live stock. "We have plenty of fuel and good water," writes a settler in the District of Kenora; "We have plenty of wood and the best of water," writes another, and a farmer visiting Timiskaming says: "There is plenty of pure water everywhere." A country that produces a wealth of clover that the prairie lacks, and roots in abundance, has all the essentials for successful dairying and live stock production.

Mining.

The permanent wealth of Northern Ontario will lie, not in its mines, but in its farms. Meantime the country owes much to an industry producing metals worth millions of dollars and giving a revenue to the Government railway that has helped in agricultural settlement. The mines, wherever situated, are also excellent markets for farm produce. The Province furnishes over 40 per cent. of the value of the mineral production of Canada. The nickel industry of Sudbury is first in the world. And as regards silver, "Mining Industry," issued by authority of the Provincial Government, reports as follows:

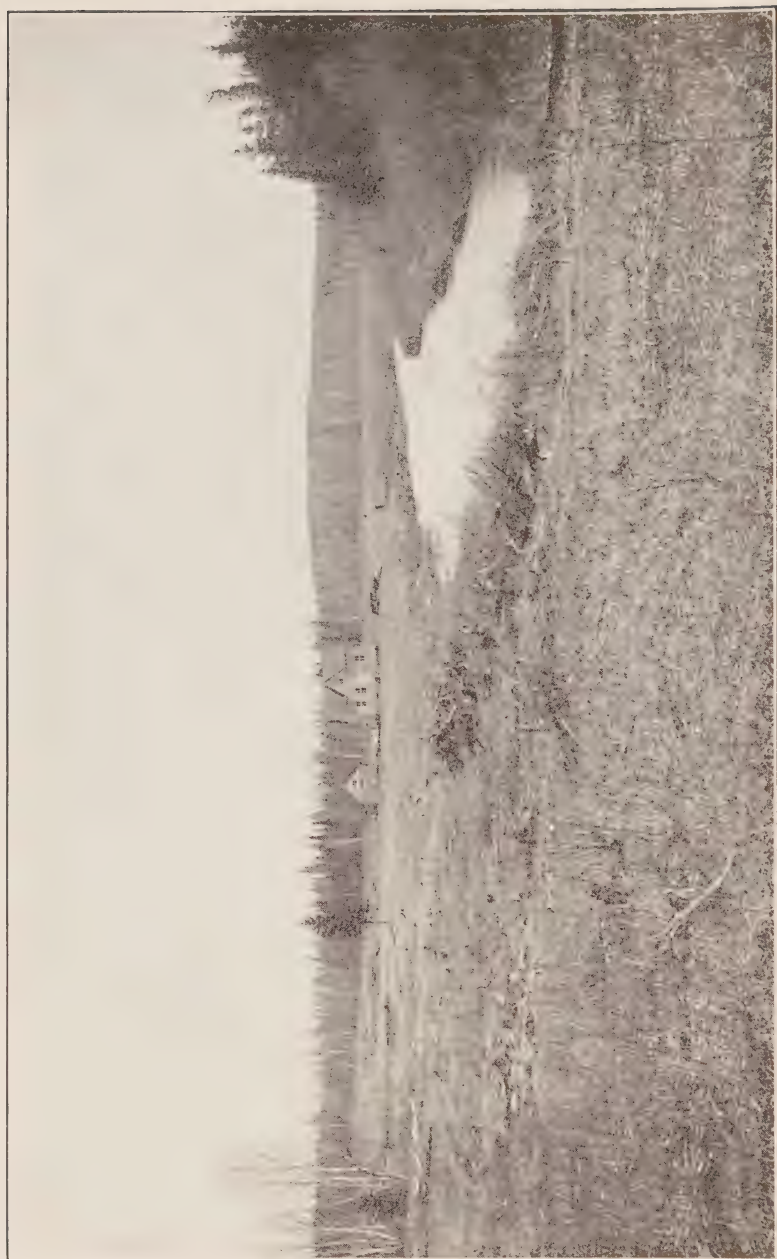
"Canada again takes third place in producing the world's annual supply of silver, with a production of 34,000,000 ounces, 2,000,000 coming from British Columbia, the remainder being credited to the Cobalt mines. Assuming that the world's 1911 production was the same as for 1910, viz.: about 222,000,000 ounces, it will be seen that the Cobalt silver district of Northern Ontario, including in this term Gowganda and South Lorrain, accounted for

14 per cent., or one-seventh of the grand total. Mexico as heretofore, took the first place, with a somewhat reduced output on account of disturbed political conditions. The United States ranked second with an output of 57,796,117 ounces, produced as in former years mainly in connection with other metals, chiefly lead, copper and gold. Since the opening up of the Cobalt silver district the value of the output has increased year by year. The outstanding feature of the year 1911 was a further extension of concentration and a marked movement in the direction of further treatment of the ore, so that a much larger production of the ore leaving the district is shipped out as refined bullion than formerly."

Hunting and Fishing.

Northern Ontario presents a mighty attraction to the tourist and the lover of sport. Here are found the lordly moose, caribou, red deer, hare and beaver; black bear, grey wolf, lynx and porcupine; wild goose, wild duck, grouse, partridge, prairie chicken and ptarmigan; sturgeon, maskinonge, salmon trout, speckled trout, white fish, herring, pike and bass. (For detail and habitat see the chief ranger's letter on page 85.) It is, or rather was, an enormous section of the red Indian's happy hunting ground on earth, and is the white sportsman's earthly paradise.

Hundreds of tourists and lovers of sport enter the Western Districts every season, where, among numerous other waters, is the magnificent Lake of the Woods, with many thousand islands. Mr. W. L. Bingay, of Port Arthur, speaking of the "marvellous plenty of big game," moose, caribou and red deer, adds:—"Valuable as such a supply of game is from the sportsman's view, it is even more valuable from the settler's view. A rifle cartridge only costs three cents, and a big bull moose will yield, when dressed, close on 600 pounds of meat that is fit for a king. There is no such thing as starvation for the settler in New Ontario, even if his crop failed, which, by the way, it never does in this country. Fresh meat all the

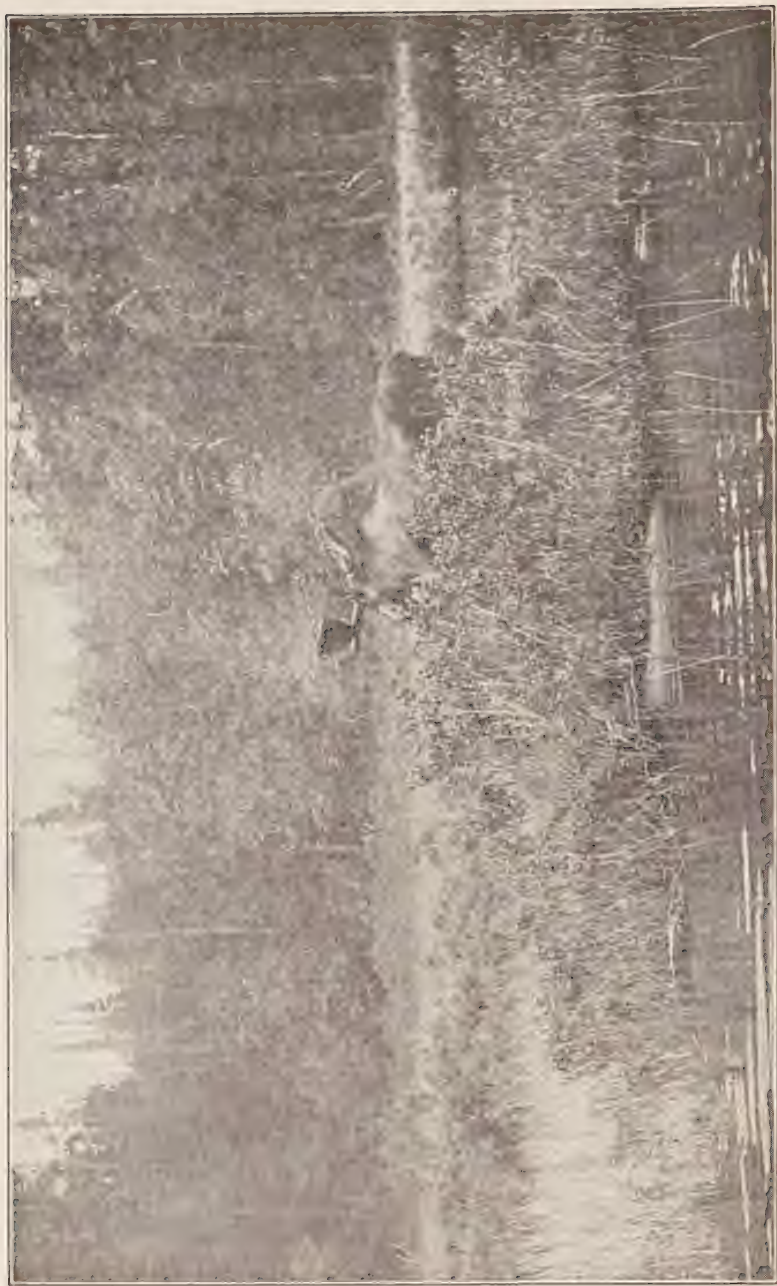


E. Jensen's Farm.

year round, supplemented with fish, and both obtainable with the minimum effort, means a lot. The game laws of Ontario keep no man starving for lack of that which he needs for bodily sustenance."

Thousands of tourists invade the Eastern District of Timiskaming. Timagami Forest Reserve covers an area of 5,900 square miles. Lake Timagami, a gem of sparkling waters in the heart of this Reserve, is dotted with 1,400 islands, and, with its adjoining network of innumerable lesser lakes, is said to be the finest canoeing and camping district on the continent. Lord Charles Beresford stated that "he had never seen anything more beautiful than the Timagami country."

E. Jensen was a Danish sailor who came to America five years ago. He wandered about in search of employment, and finally found himself in Cochrane, Northern Ontario, where he became completely stranded, without a dollar to buy food or clothing. In this condition he decided to take up some land and try farming. So he started walking southward on the T. & N. O. Railroad track to look for a suitable place. After walking a distance of 78 miles, he came to beautiful Sese-kinika Lake, with his shoes worn off his feet and his clothes in rags. Here he located 160 acres on a small river and about one mile from the station. He erected quickly a temporary shelter and got a job on the railroad with the section gang. In this way he soon earned enough money to buy a gun, and he never again wanted for meat, as the woods in this section abound with game, especially moose and partridge. He also found an abundance of fish in the river. Prosperity now commenced. He soon had enough land cleared to raise potatoes and other vegetables, and all the fruit he needed was found in the shape of huckleberries and raspberries. At the present time (as the accompanying photograph shows), the log shack has given place to a fine frame house, the thick woods have disappeared and a clearing of sixteen acres is now under cultivation—all in the short period of five years.



Moose in Swamp.

Colonization Roads.

Along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from North Bay to Sault Ste. Marie, the lands are rapidly being settled and the roads are extending farther back from the railway each year. From Sturgeon Falls, Verner and Warren, the roads now reach a good distance both north and south of the railway. The district about Sudbury is settled and supplied with roads for a radius of many miles. The country around Webbwood and Massey is being settled and supplied with roads and bridges. The district from Blind River westerly is well settled for many miles back and supplied with fairly good roads. From Bruce Mines to Sault Ste. Marie the district in many places is equal to the best farming districts in old Ontario, both as to roads, dwellings and other improvements.

A trunk road has been under construction from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie during the past four years. It has a total length of 193 miles. The work is proceeding from each end. A section about 24 miles in length near the centre, between Cutler and Blind River, breaks the continuity of the road. It is hoped this section will be constructed before the end of the year 1913. It is also hoped that a road from North Bay to Sudbury, a distance of 80 miles, will be completed about the same time, and thus connect old and new Ontario with fairly good wagon roads as far as Sault Ste. Marie.

Settlement along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Sudbury west has reached only about 35 miles. The character of the country traversed by the railway for 500 miles farther being unsuited for agriculture, no roads are constructed or required for this long distance until Port Arthur is reached. Radiating from Port Arthur and Fort William, colonization roads are being constructed and a large farming territory is being opened up. Roads have been constructed easterly from Port Arthur to Dorion Township. Westerly from Fort William the settlement extends along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway for about 25 miles, and



Newly Graded Road.

fairly good wagon roads are constructed for that distance, with many branch roads, to give the settlers access to the markets at Fort William and Port Arthur.

From Kaministiquia to the west Provincial boundary line, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a distance of about 300 miles, very few wagon roads are in existence. Small settlements at Wabigoon, Dryden and Kenora are developing, particularly at the latter point, and roads are being built at these settlements from year to year.

A trunk road from Kenora to Redditt, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is proposed to be constructed during the present year.

The district of Rainy River has been settled for many years along the river front, from Fort Frances to the town of Rainy River, near the mouth of the river, where it enters the Lake of the Woods. A trunk road following the general course of the river has been travelled for many years. The townships for an area of about 900 square miles, about 50 miles in length and 18 miles north of the river, are fairly well settled, with leading roads. Considerable attention has been given to the drainage of these roads for the past 6 years.

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway between Fort William and Winnipeg traverses the full length of this rich agricultural district.

The district of Timiskaming was opened for settlement in 1895, and a vigorous policy of road construction was adopted, and settlement from New Liskeard northwards into the Clay Belt rapidly took place. This new district was reached by navigation up the Ottawa River and Lake Timiskaming. The settlers for many years were cut off from communication with the outer world for long periods in the winter months, as there were no roads from the very limited settlement at North Bay for a distance of over 100 miles. It is not probable that any wagon road connecting North Bay with the settlements at Cobalt and New Liskeard will be constructed for some years to come, as the country is unsuited for agriculture and is of such



Government Road near Lake Sesekinika.

a character that road construction would be difficult and expensive.

The Government of the Province, recognizing the hardships of the pioneers who were developing the district about New Liskeard, commenced the construction of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in 1898⁽¹⁹⁰²⁾, and in the year 1904 it reached New Liskeard. The discovery of the rich cobalt and silver mines, 10 miles south of that town, has made the district well known, not only on this continent but throughout the old world. The country about New Liskeard to-day is well supplied with main and leading roads for a distance of 50 miles northward. The agricultural lands are settled and branch roads are being constructed rapidly. Mining roads in Coleman township are of a high character, as the township is rich and trap rock, the best possible material for road construction, is abundant.

A wagon road has been constructed from Charlton into the Gowganda mining district, a distance of about 50 miles. Mining roads have also been constructed into Larder Lake Camp, and short mining roads in South Lorrain.

Since 1905 the main line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has been extended from New Liskeard to Cochrane, the junction with the National Transcontinental Railway, 140 miles in length, and a branch line from Iroquois Falls Junction to Porcupine, 26 miles in length.

The construction of so many miles of railway through a large tract of country, with soil and climate adapted to agricultural purposes, has opened for settlement so vast an area, with the demand for the construction of colonization roads, that a new policy was necessary to cope with a situation which, unfortunately for some settlers, no Government has hitherto met.

For the past seven years the sum of \$500,000 has been expended annually by the Government in the construction of roads and bridges. These roads have been built from the railway centres for the settlers to reach their land, and for the

miner and prospector to develop the mining wealth of the country. Main roads have been constructed from Englehart, Charlton, Matheson, Monteith, Porcupine and Cochrane for some distance, and branch roads are opening up the farming lands rapidly.

Special—\$5,000,000 for Development.

The sum of five million dollars, in addition to the large ordinary expenditure for roads from current revenue, was appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for the development and colonization of Northern Ontario. This money will be expended by the Government where the need is greatest and in such a way as in their opinion will most help the incoming settlers and open up the country to the best advantage. Already plans are being prepared for extensive work in the construction of roads in the section of Northern Ontario tributary to the T. & N. O. Railway, the National Transcontinental Railway, and the Algoma Central Railway, and this work will be carried on as rapidly as possible in all sections of the north, so that good farming lands in different parts, from Quebec on the east to Manitoba on the west, may be opened up by leading highways as rapidly as the settlement of the country demands. An initial sum of \$350,000 is available for immediate expenditure in actual work. The Government has allowed no delay in the carrying out of its announced policy, and an officer of special qualifications is in the north selecting townships for immediate settlement and arranging for the laying out and prompt construction of the necessary roads. Guided by the best and latest information the Government aim is to make roads of unusual excellence and permanent character, well ditched and drained and equal to all kinds of weather.

Arrangements are being made for the temporary employment of settlers and their horses to assist in the labor of road-building, with prompt payment of wages, and certain prospective settlers have expressed a desire to take up the work.

A great deputation from Northern Ontario assembled in Toronto on June 21st, 1912. The design of the delegates was to proclaim the vast agricultural, forest and mineral wealth of that large section of the Province, to suggest various ways of using the \$5,000,000 appropriation and to make known the pressing need for additional roads, railways and schools, in order to the country's own relief and progress, and the encouragement and retention of settlement. Difficulties and hardships there were, as in all pioneer countries, but the deputation brimmed with optimism.

To that deputation, Sir James Whitney, Premier of the Province, referring to the question of aiding new railways, said:—"We are going to do all in our power for the development of the north country. All we ask of you is not to expect too much. Do not forget that there is a certain limit beyond which we have no right to go. We have no right to get beyond the legitimate annual revenues. The five-million dollar loan is a special thing, and has nothing to do with ordinary expenditure. The time had come when amidst the whirl of development in this great Dominion special attention had to be paid to the development of this part of our Province. We saw that the only way to meet this need was to raise a special loan. How are we to expend it? It won't do to go at it rashly. It is an easy thing to waste money. We have to explore, discover, and find out in the different districts the best way the money can be spent. Speaking especially to the four electoral districts in the West, I may say that I think when a couple of years have elapsed they will find that we have done for them what they will say they were entitled to have. Mr. Hearst will study to secure the equalization of this expenditure. If in any spot we find the needs exceed our resources, what will be done? We will issue a loan of another million. More than that, if necessary, we will issue another two million dollar loan, and so we will go on, watching that the money is spent equitably in the best interests of the northern part of the Province, and thus in the best interests of the whole Province."

On the subject of education, the Premier said:—"I ask you not to forget the enormous sums that are being spent by the Government and the municipalities on education. The day is coming, I believe, when greater results, and results entirely different from those now obtained, will be produced, and without any greater expenditure than is made to-day. Teachers must have higher salaries. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. But who is to pay these higher salaries? The Government cannot do it all. After all we have only the revenues of the Province, and although we have succeeded in doubling those revenues, there is a limit to that." Sir James stated that the Department of Education would send the Deputy Minister to Northern Ontario in the summer or fall to study the country's special educational requirements, and upon the basis of his report to enter upon a progressive policy.

In justification of the Premier's aim to avoid rashness of expenditure, a Liberal newspaper, commenting on the situation, said: "There cannot be too much care taken in launching the great projects involved in the spending of five million dollars on the opening up of the Northland."

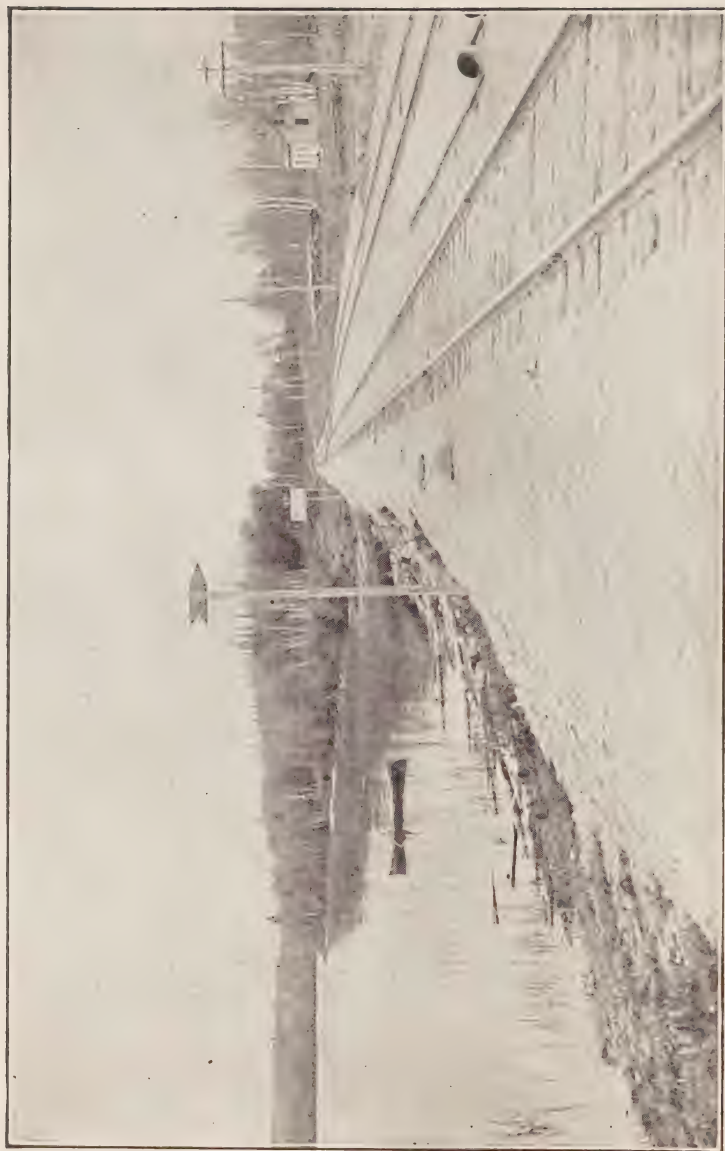
The Hon. Mr. Hearst, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, said to the deputation that "only by the consideration of the wants, resources and possibilities of every section of the great empire of Northern Ontario can we learn, undertake and work out to the best advantage the development of that great territory. Many forget that it is nearly four times as large as Old Ontario, and that its needs are as varied as that of a great empire." The Government, he added, had done pretty well for that country. They had doubled and trebled, and, in some cases, quadrupled the expenditure, although they had not done all that might have been done, the revenue of the Province being limited. "My aim, my hope, and my ambition is that this five million will be expended for the greatest benefit of the people now in Northern Ontario, and for the tens of thousands who in the near future will be making their homes there. It is true that a portion of this money is being spent this year in the Timiskaming District. There, the need of roads

was pressing, for settlers are going in fast. That seemed the supreme need at present. But don't think that we will confine our money or our energies to that one section. There will be no sectionalism in the distribution of that money, but it will be spent with equal fairness from the Quebec boundary on the east to the Manitoba boundary on the west."

Railways.

A land without railways, especially so large a land as Northern Ontario, would be tremendously handicapped. It will take a long time to feed it with railways as its magnitude and resources demand; nevertheless, its progress in this respect is marvellous. The Canadian Pacific Railway (with a branch line of 180 miles through the Districts of Sudbury and Algoma to Sault Ste. Marie) practically runs along its southern boundary, except in the west, from Mattawa on the east to Ingolf on the west, a distance of 1,000 miles. The Canadian Northern Railway, farther north than the C.P.R. in its eastern section of the Province, and farther south in its western, has 420 miles in actual operation and 623 miles under construction, but which will be completed early in 1914. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, with a completed branch line of 195 miles running south-east from Graham to Fort William, is still farther north than the C.N.R. and passes through the Province, including the rich clay belt, from east to north-west, a distance of 761 miles, 508 of which are completed or the rails laid. The Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, managed by a Commission for the Ontario Government, runs from North Bay on the C.P.R., north-westward to Cochrane on the G.T.P., a distance of 253 miles.* These are the main railways, and they form a network of nearly 3,500 miles. If railways mean progress, and that in a country but recently explored, it must be acknowledged that the outlook is good. ("Farming in Northern Ontario," writes a visiting farmer, "is different altogether from what it was in Old Ontario when it was being first settled. There was not a railway in the older portion of the Province

* Also the Algoma Central Ry, and the M. & N. S. Ry.

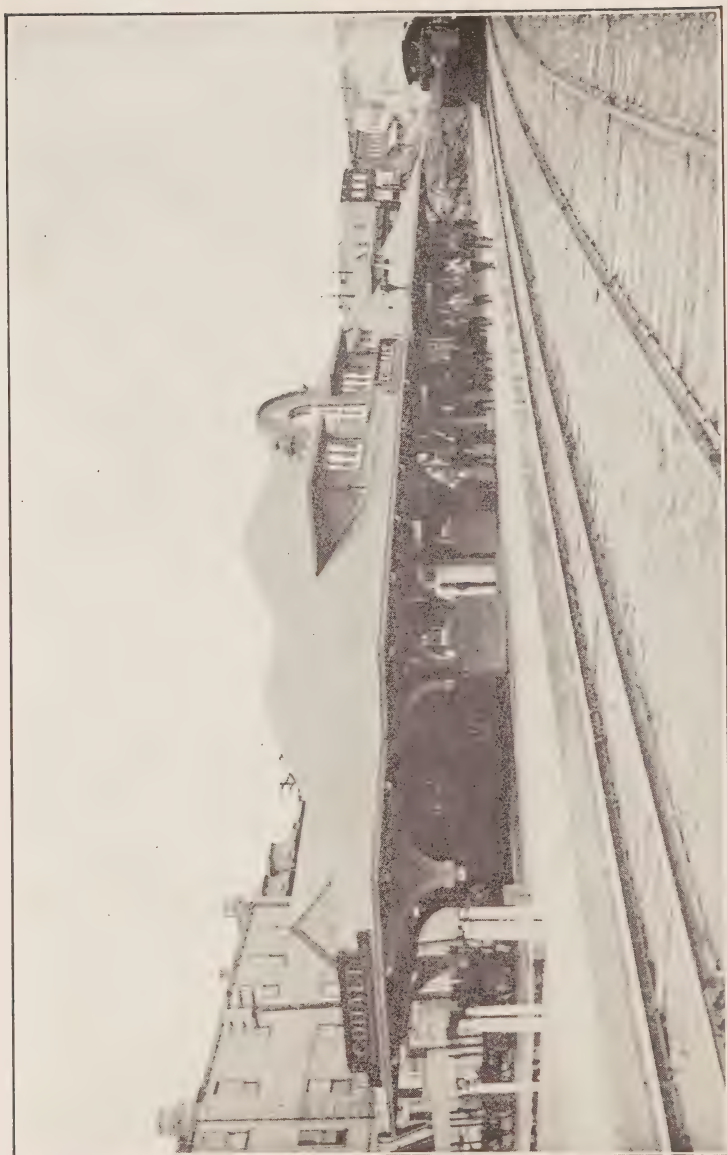


T. & N. O. R., Lake Sesekinika.

to enable the settlers to market their produce, but in the north the railway went in before the settlers, and now farmers going in there have splendid means of transporting their effects into the country and to ship out any surplus produce that they have." What may be expected of Northern Ontario when it is considered that the Province, the southern section of which began without a railway, has the greatest railway mileage and is the richest Province of the Dominion?

Markets.

Scattered over seven great districts from the Province of Quebec on the east to Manitoba on the west, settlers find a ready market for their produce in the lumbering and the mining camps, and in the various towns along the different railways. Here are statements from widely separated points. From Timiskaming: "There is, and will be, for considerable time to come, a home market, at high prices, for all the farm products that can be produced." From Sudbury: "These crops are very profitable and fetch extremely high prices, because the local demand from the mines, lumber camps and towns is much greater than the supply from the farming community." From Thunder Bay District: "We have a great market, both at Port Arthur and Fort William." Another from the same: "We have as good a market as there is in the world." From Rainy River District: "So far this valley has been unable to supply the local market with grain, hay, provisions, and live stock." And from Kenora: "Paying prices are obtained for fat stock of all sorts, dairy and all farm produce. Besides local requirements, we have western markets within easy access, and if it ever comes to shipping to the greater markets of the world we are half the continent nearer than the fruit districts on the Pacific slope, and our small fruits will beat the western product for flavor easily." The *Toronto Star*, of May 13, 1912, says of Northern Ontario: "If its advantages might be summed up in one word, that word would be 'self-contained.'"



Cobalt Station.

The farmer, the food-raiser, has in some cases a market at his doors. For instance, the Cobalt silver district has next to it a good agricultural country, of which New Liskeard is the centre. The mining men like good living, and are free spenders. Consequently the man who has eggs, butter, meat, and grain to sell has good customers in the men who are toiling in the mines. These conditions do not prevail everywhere, yet we do find them in other parts of New Ontario besides Cobalt. North and west of Cobalt lies the gold country, with a growing population of mining men, ready to become customers for all that the neighboring agricultural country can produce. Elsewhere there are forests in which pulp mills and other industries are likely to arise, giving the settlers both employment and markets. If the five million dollars set apart for the assistance of Northern Ontario are wisely spent in encouraging industries and opening roads, the country will afford many attractions to settlers.” “Is there a market at hand if I locate upon a farm in Thunder Bay or Rainy River districts? This is one of the first questions that will naturally arise in the mind of any person who has the thought of locating in the northwestern portion of the Province of Ontario. It is a vital question, for if there are no markets the settler's outlook for a profitable venture will be little better than as if he stayed in the town factory or remained a ‘hired man’ on a farm, giving his labor for the benefit of his employer. The question may be answered immediately and in the affirmative. Possibly nowhere in Canada are there as hungry markets as in the two districts named. If Rainy River is chosen as the field for settling in, several good towns offer good consuming markets for all that the farmer can raise. In addition to the towns of Rainy River, Fort Frances, Kenora and Dryden, there are a number of smaller places, and if he has a quantity of goods sufficient to ship by rail he will find a market in Winnipeg, or in the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of Lake Superior. The commercial activity of the towns of the Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts cannot be surpassed anywhere in Canada. They are hives of industry, and their

people, generally speaking, in receipt of good incomes, are in position to buy the best, and do so almost regardless of cost. Indeed if the wholesalers were to speak they would say that no part of Canada buys a better class of goods and none are in better shape to pay for them than are the people living in the towns and cities of northwestern Ontario. This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness, but merely a cold statement of fact, and is so to be regarded. While the country is still young, with hundreds of thousands of acres of land lying unbroken, men who have engaged in farming have 'made their pile' and retired. Scarce a man who has devoted himself to his work in farming but has been successful. How could it be otherwise when the conditions are as they are? The fact that there is a greedy market at hand has been observed by scores of men who were almost without hope in the older lands, and they have taken homesteads and are now engaged in trying to satisfy the demands of the townspeople. But for all that the amount they can supply is but as a drop in the bucket to what is required. For instance we import potatoes and all kinds of vegetables and roots, oats, hay, butter and eggs. Of the latter it is safe to say that the importation at the present time will be quite three-quarters of a million dollars, for two years ago, when the population did not exceed three-fourths of its present number, the amount represented by butter and eggs imported was half a million dollars. There are no figures as to the amount of fruit and vegetables imported, but it would mount up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. This condition assures to the man who settles upon our wild lands now a sure market and the very highest price for all he has to sell, for he has as protection the freight upon the goods brought in from the east and the additional advantage of offering products fresh from the soil."—(F. B. Allen, Port Arthur, in the *Globe* of June 21, 1912.) Centrally situated, Northern Ontario has in the Northwest a ready outlet in the markets of Manitoba, in the south in the towns of Old Ontario, and in the east in Montreal, besides its nearer access than the prairie provinces to the great markets of the British Isles and the Continent of Europe.



Pressing Hay.

Towns and Villages

On the C. P. Ry.

Following the course of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and beginning in the east with Mattawa, in the Nipissing District, this place has a population of over 1,500; the soil in the neighborhood is well adapted for oats, hay and potatoes, and there is abundance of pulpwood; the town market is good, and in the camps in the winter there is plenty of work with good wages.

North Bay, 45 miles west, is at the junction of the T. & N. O. Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and the C. P. R. It is the capital of the Nipissing District, a divisional point of the C. P. R., and is an important railway town, with a population of about 8,000. The centre of a lumbering and mining section, it has planing and saw mills, foundry and machine shops and a smelter. There are good business houses, banks and hotels, attractive residences, fine churches and schools, and it is the headquarters of the French River tourist route. This town is 360 miles west of Montreal.

Sturgeon Falls, 23 miles farther west, has pulp, planing and saw mills, and an electric light and power company. Population fully 2,000. Fish and big game are plentiful in the neighborhood. Many fine farms lie beside the C. P. R. and in the valleys of the Sturgeon and French Rivers, with good markets for farm produce in the towns on the railway.

Sudbury, 56 miles west, is a town of over 4,000 and is in an important lumbering area; but, above all, it is in a great mining region, which in the production of nickel has given Ontario the chief place in the world. The town has a planing mill, sash and door factories, brickyards, a flour mill and other industries. It has several churches, public and high schools, hotels and an opera house, and can boast of three newspapers. On the C. P. R., it is at the junction of the M. & N. S. Railway and a stub of the C. N. O. Railway.

Port Arthur, on the main line of the C. P. R., 552 miles

north-west of Sudbury, is in the Thunder Bay District, and stands on the north-west shore of Lake Superior, an attractive commercial and residential city, with a population of 14,000 or more. The chief industries on which it depends are lumbering, mining, milling and farming. The lumbering interests represent a cut of 50,000,000 feet of lumber per year; a blast furnace for iron has a working capacity of 300 tons per day, and water-powers near the town supply a large flour milling centre. It has grain elevators with a capacity of 9,000,000 bushels, and a coal dock with a capacity of 800,000 tons and equipment capable of unloading a vessel at the rate of ten tons per minute. The town is the terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway, the Northern Navigation Company, the Booth and White Steamship Line, and the Montreal and Lake Superior Steamships, the headquarters of the Canadian North-west Steamship Company, and a calling port for the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company. Sixteen regular freight steamship lines make it a port of call. A branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific passes through the town north-westward to its main line. Much of the merchandise of the east is transferred at Port Arthur from water to rail, while grain from the west is transhipped to the vessels of the lake. At the head of navigation on the Great Lakes, it is 422 miles from Winnipeg.

Fort William, four miles farther west by rail, and a mile from the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, the finest harbor on the Great Lakes, is a prosperous city with over 16,000 of a population. The city has substantial public buildings and fine residences, and owns and operates its waterworks and its telephone and electric light systems. There are 12 elevators, with a capacity of 19,000,000 bushels; the Ogilvie Flour Mills, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels per day; the Canadian Iron and Foundry Co., a stove factory, a sash and door factory, brick factories, shipbuilding and other industries. The city is in a mineral district of hematite and magnetite ore, silver and copper. It is the terminal port of the C. P. R. steamship service from Owen Sound, and the lake terminals of

the C. P. R. and the G. T. P. The C. N. R. passes through to its terminal at Port Arthur. There are a dozen boat companies, all regular package freighters, besides numerous other craft, trading on the lakes. Great quantities of grain from Manitoba and the North-west are transhipped here to the lake vessels. The twin cities, Fort William and Port Arthur, are the "gateway of the West."

From the Kakabeka Falls and the Current River, 25,000 horsepower has been developed for manufacturing and other purposes in both cities, which is only a fraction of the potential energy. Within a radius of 65 miles, there is over 120,000 horsepower available for commercial development.

The Dominion Government has plans for improvement of the harbors, reaching the expenditure of many million dollars. The work will continue for years, and require thousands of men. On improvement of the two harbors, 4,000 are at present engaged.

Much of the land in the vicinity of these two cities is mineral, but there are also large areas of fertile soil where settlement is progressing, and there are thousands of acres of good land still to spare. A delegate to Toronto in June said that within six miles of these cities there is agricultural land which is second to none in the Dominion, and that over \$1,000,000 of supplies was brought from Duluth each year, three-fourths of which could be grown within ten miles of the city of Fort William.

Murillo and Kakabeka are flourishing places on the C. P. R. a few miles west of the twin cities, and are the destined centres of large farming communities; while farmers are doing well in certain townships east of Port Arthur. A few miles north-west of Kakabeka is the fertile valley of Kaministiquia.

Wabigoon, Kenora District, on the C. P. R., 199 miles north-west of Fort William, is a small, growing town in the midst of mineral prospects and rich agricultural lands, easily cleared, with 70 miles of Government colonization roads and with good markets at Fort William and Winnipeg.

Dryden, 13 miles farther west, on the main line, population 900, is at the head of 40 miles of navigable water and is within 20 miles of the G. T. P. Transcontinental Railway on the north, to which good roads extend. From the falls of the Wabigoon River, 3,000 horsepower is produced. Many mining claims are being developed, and there is a fertile agricultural section north of the town. All the cereals, vegetables and small fruits of Southern Ontario can be grown in the land around Wabigoon Lake, and there are special advantages for dairying and the raising of stock.

Kenora, a divisional point of the C. P. R., 80 miles west of Dryden, is a prosperous town of about 7,000 people, at the junction of the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River, and at the foot of 300 miles of navigation. The Rainy River Navigation Co. has a line of steamers to Fort Frances, while other vessels have regular routes to other points. Its principal industries are flour-milling, lumbering, mining and fishing. The Maple Leaf Milling Co. has a capacity of 2,500 barrels of flour per day; the Rat Portage Lumber Co. has a large annual output, and the Customs Reduction Works separate gold and silver from the rock. The town commands a beautiful view of the Lake of the Woods, which is picturesquely dotted with ten thousand islands. With fishing and hunting in the vicinity, it is an attractive summer resort and a first-class market for farm produce.

Keewatin, 3 miles west, is a fine summer resort, with a population of over 1,200. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., located here, has two flour mills with a joint capacity of 9,000 barrels per day, and a flour barrel factory with an output of 1,000 barrels per day.

On the T. and N. O. Ry.

The towns and villages just described and selected out of many names, are confined to a section of the main line of the C. P. R., extending nearly 1,000 miles. But it is necessary to deal with other places on other railways, and we now return



New Liskeard Station.

961 miles south-east on the C. P. R. to North Bay. This town is the starting-point of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which runs north-westward 253 miles to the town of Cochrane, on the G. T. P. Transcontinental Railway. North Bay has been already briefly described. The towns on the T. & N. O. R. will now be touched.

Latchford, 94 miles north of North Bay, is seven years old and has a population of 500. Here are the headquarters of the Montreal River Navigation Co. and the Upper Ontario Steamboat Co., which meet the T. & N. O. R. trains and operate a summer route to the mines of Elk Lake and Gowganda. The town has two public schools, four churches and a large hotel. Two sawmills have a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day. There is no farming land in the vicinity.

Cobalt, 103 miles from North Bay, holds the third place in the world's annual supply of silver. From the first shipment of ore in 1904 the production has been of remarkable growth, reaching in 1911 31,500,000 ounces, or a total of 125,564,189 ounces since operations commenced, and ranking next to the United States. The town has a machine shop and foundry, several wholesale supply companies, three hotels, five banks, five schools, six churches and a live daily newspaper, with the modern conveniences of electric cars, electric light and telephone service. Population, 5,630; including vicinity, 10,500.

Haileybury, 3 miles from North Cobalt and connected with it and Cobalt by electric railway, is the new judicial seat of the north and is one of the oldest and most beautiful towns in Northern Ontario. Picturesquely situated on sloping ground on the north-west shore of Lake Timiskaming, it commands a splendid view of the lake over to the Quebec side, has a good waterfront and harbor, and has large public buildings and handsome residences. It has four hotels, three banks, high school and two graded schools, six churches, wholesale and retail stores, saw and planing mills and a public market, and is equipped with water system and sewers, electric light and tele-

phone. It is the headquarters of the Timiskaming Navigation Co., and is on the edge of the great agricultural belt. Population, 5,000.

New Liskeard, 5 miles north of Haileybury and 113 north of North Bay, is in the midst of a rich agricultural country, probably the most advanced in Northern Ontario. At the head of Lake Timiskaming, it is the headquarters of the Upper Ontario Steamboat Co. and the Nipissing Pontiac Steamboat Co. Its industries are saw mills, with sash and door factories, an iron foundry, a grist mill, and a brick plant. There are wholesale and retail stores, three hotels, two banks, high school and graded schools, five churches, Lady Minto Hospital, Carnegie Library and two weekly newspapers, with an equipment of water, sewerage and electric light and telephone systems. Population, about 3,000.

Earlton, 16 miles from New Liskeard, is a farming and lumbering section, where a branch line of the T. & N. O. R., to be completed about 1st December, is in course of construction for 19 miles westward to Elk Lake, a big silver mining camp and the centre of a large lumbering business, with a population of 1,200.

Englehart, 138 miles from North Bay, is a divisional point of the T. & N. O. Railway, with locomotive roundhouse. It is five years old, with a population of 800. An expenditure of over \$200,000 has been made in the form of a depot, parks and greenhouses and homes for the railway employees. There is a fine public school, four churches, two hotels and two weekly newspapers. Rich agricultural lands are in the surroundings, with much water-power. A branch line, 8 miles long, runs west to Charlton, a progressive town, beautifully placed at the foot of Long Lake and in the midst of excellent farming land. There are ten saw mills on Long Lake and in the vicinity, and a daily steamboat service up the lake for 30 miles.

Matheson, 205 miles from North Bay, is a town of 300 people in the centre of a farming, mining and lumbering country with immense supplies of pulpwood. It has a public school and a union church.



Englehart Station and Grounds.

Monteith, 13 miles north of Matheson, is the Ontario Government Demonstration Farm, comprising 800 acres of timbered land, partly cultivated, and giving, as in sample products at the National Exhibition, Toronto, striking evidence of the fertility of the soil.

Porcupine, the terminus of a branch line, 26 miles west of Iroquois Falls, on the T. & N. O. Railway, is a famous gold mining camp. Since the disastrous fire of 1911, the town is being rebuilt substantially. Population about 5,000.

Cochrane, 253 miles north of North Bay, is at the junction of the T. & N. O. Railway, with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway running east and west. Burnt in 1911, it has rapidly risen from its ashes. Only two years old at the time of the fire, it had a population of 3,000. Its present population is already 2,500. The assessment roll this spring, and before the big business houses have been completed, was \$130,000 larger than last year. The town has electric light and telephone systems, water and sewerage works, three good hotels, two banks, four churches, a public school, Board of Trade, and a bright weekly paper, the *Northland*. The T. & N. O. Railway has a solid brick station, roundhouse and machine shop. The Transcontinental has a large roundhouse, machine shops and very large railway yard facilities. In the midst of a fertile agricultural country of great extent, with 1,500 settlers already on the land, the future of the town is bright.

On the G. T. P. Ry.

It would be premature to speak of towns along the line of the G. T. P. Transcontinental, nearing completion in the northern part of the Province. It is sufficient to say that it passes through several hundred miles of land as fertile as the prairie, and now is the time to seek out the best of independent homes.

On the C. P. R. Branch to Sault Ste. Marie.

Return south to the C. P. R. at North Bay, and pass west to Sudbury. A branch line starts at this town and runs south-

west through the District of Algoma, along the north shore of Lake Huron, for a distance of 180 miles. Back from the shore a short space are many sections of first-class land adapted for farming, dairying, and the raising of stock, and there are many prosperous farmers. The climate is ideal, and, with the exception of some tender fruits, anything can be grown in Southern Algoma that is produced in Old Ontario. Speakers in the deputation to Toronto in June asserted that the country between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie through to the National Transcontinental would astonish the rest of the Province for its mineral and agricultural wealth.

Thessalon, 130 miles from Sudbury, has a population of 1,945. Its chief industries are saw and planing mills, brick-yards, a woollen mill and a smelter. It has two banks, four churches and a public school, with electric light and water-works. Steamers go to Owen Sound and Collingwood, Soo and Mackinac Island.

Sault Ste. Marie, 180 miles from Sudbury, and the terminus of the C. P. R. branch, has a population of 10,986. Its chief industries, in which millions of dollars are invested, are the Algoma Steel Co., the Algoma Iron Works, the Lake Superior Iron and Steel Co., the Lake Superior Paper Co., the Algoma Commercial Co., the Lake Superior Power Co., the International Transit Co., and the Algoma Steamship Line. The traffic of the upper lakes, principally grain and lumber, passes through two canals at Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Superior and Huron. The town is the terminus of the *Algoma Central Railway, in course of construction northward to the C. P. R. and the Transcontinental.

In addition to the city of Sault Ste. Marie, the town of Steelton, immediately adjoining Sault Ste. Marie, and such lumbering and manufacturing towns as Massey, Webbwood, Cutler, Algoma Mills, Blind River, Thessalon, and Bruce Mines, situated on the Sault Ste. Marie branch of the C.P.R., furnish splendid local markets for farm produce of all kinds. The land in this territory, and especially in the vicinity of

* 200 miles completed.

Sault Ste. Marie, is particularly well adapted for truck farming, the soil being suited for this industry, and the market for garden stuff being unsurpassed. This district, as referred to, is also well adapted for cattle raising, producing, as it does, splendid crops of hay and roots of all descriptions. The uncleared portion of this territory is well timbered with pine, spruce, hardwood, and other timbers of the best quality. Sections of this district are also well mineralized, presenting good opportunities to the prospector and miner. The celebrated Josephine Iron Mine, owned and operated by the Lake Superior Corporation, is situated at Michipicoten, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and many promising iron, copper, and gold prospects have already been located in this territory.

On the C. N. O. Ry.

Going back to Sudbury another railway will be followed. Crossing the C. P. R., the main line of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway from Sudbury Junction runs 80 miles north-west to Ruel, to which point it is completed. From Ruel it runs north-west towards and along the southern fringe of the rich clay belt and south-west to Lake Nipigon and Port Arthur, a distance of 539 miles, which is still under construction, but which will be ready for operation early in 1914. The C. N. Railway from Port Arthur west to Rainy River, a distance of 285 miles, and its branch line from Stanley Junction south-west to North Lake, a distance of 50 miles, are in operation. There are rich farming lands in certain parts along the Canadian Northern and its branch, including nearly a million acres of excellent alluvial soil in the Rainy River Valley alone.

Fort Frances, on the main line of the C. N. R., 231 miles west of Port Arthur, is a progressive town with a population of 1,643. Its industries are saw and planing mills and a modern machine shop, employing together over 400 men. Flour, pulp and paper mills are in contemplation. The district has unlimited quantities of pulpwood. The town is the terminus of the Rainy River Navigation Co., the Northern Navigation Co., the Minnesota and International Railway, and the Duluth, Virginia and Rainy Lake Railway.



Pithers Point, on the C N R , Rainy River District

Rainy River, 285 miles from Port Arthur, is the first divisional point of the C. N. R. east of Winnipeg. The industries are the machine repair shops of the C. N. Railway, the Rainy River Lumber Co.'s saw and planing mills, and the Western Canada Flour Mills. There is steamboat connection with Kenora, 87 miles north, and Fort Frances, 54 miles east. The town has four hotels, public and separate schools and five churches, with water, sewerage and electric light systems. Population, 1,579. At its service is perhaps the greatest timber area in Northern Ontario. Lake of the Woods and the forests afford good fishing and hunting. Colonization roads for fully 200 miles have been constructed, and more are being made, giving employment on good terms to settlers who have also a ready market for their farm produce in the lumbering, mining and manufacturing industries of the district. All the grain and grasses, especially hay and clover, grown in Old Ontario, flourish in the fertile valley of Rainy River. "I am satisfied," says Mr. Grose, of the Department of Agriculture, "that the Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts are as rich in agricultural land as any part of the Province of Ontario."

The Prairie or Northern Ontario—Which?

The soil of the prairie is rich, and many people succeed there; but success is not unqualified. The difficulties are sometimes tremendous and men go under. Immense tracts are treeless, timber is very dear, and fuel expensive to transport. The summer sun is scorching, and the winter frost is merciless, specially so without protecting forests. Good water is scarce. Settlement is sparse, and homesteaders are widely separated and lonely, sometimes 20 miles from a railway. Unless in the neighborhood of towns or of railway construction, where, practically, does the settler find work in the long winter from November to April? And if without capital, or not conveniently employed, what has the settler in hand to pay for house and fuel and farm implements? One

hundred and sixty acres are hardly enough to defray that cost, and more land must be preempted. Obviously the prairie is best for men of capital, purchasing 1,000 to 1,500 acres. The soil is hard beaten, and there is practically no crop of wheat the first year. And should there be a failure of first crop of any kind through heat, or frost, or blizzard, the settler, if poor, becomes bankrupt. These are difficulties, some of them, of course, incident to all countries, and they are put forth in defence against such as point out the difficulties of Northern Ontario. The latter has real difficulties. It is not a country for the weak muscle or the flabby will. Ignorance of farming and want of observation and good judgment are also disadvantages, even with a little capital. It is not in the interests of the country that the spineless and senseless should go there.

Settlers in Kenora, the farthest west district, write as follows: "As one who knows something of the prairie lands . . . The prairie may have its attractions, but it has its drawbacks. It is true that it takes longer to get a considerable area under plough here than farther west, but we have not to buy our fuel. Shelter from the cold winds in winter is abundant. A good log house costs little more than nothing—is warmer than one built of sawn timber, and can be made most picturesque. With good shelter-belts of trees, some of which are of great beauty, a year or two's work will give a home worthy of the name. Good water is plentiful."

Another writes: "I may say that the country is all right for farming. I have been here eleven years and have never seen a complete failure of the crops. It takes longer to break up a bush farm than a prairie farm, but then again we have advantages here they haven't on the prairie, such as wood and water, and work in the wintertime for men and teams. And we don't have the heavy gales in the spring and fall they have on the open prairie. I have done very well here considering the capital I had to start with."

Another settler says: "I often wonder when I hear of so many people going through here, past our very doors, on the



Homestead, C.N.R., Rainy Lake Country.

C. P. R. train from Old Ontario, when they could get a farm that would suit them better here for less money. There are free grant lands here now, but I would advise anyone that has a little money to buy out some of the old ones with a good start on it. The land is harder to clear up than the prairie, but we have advantages that they don't have—shelter from the winter blast, and firewood, building timber and fence posts, and no tornadoes. We are not any worse for late or early frosts than in Manitoba, and our land gets richer the better it is cultivated. Any man that has enough of money to stock a rented farm in the east would be better to come here and buy a farm with a good start on it, especially if he has a family of good working boys. We have a very good market in the town of Dryden; it is growing very fast."

And another: "I am confident there is no place better suited for those with limited capital than here. The land is easily cleared, the first crop will always pay for the labor of clearing the land, plenty of wood for fuel and for building, also good markets for all kinds of produce. I have no hesitation in recommending this district to anyone who wishes to make a home for himself on easy terms."

Passing to Timiskaming, on the eastern boundary, the editor of the *Temiskaming Herald*, an unsparing critic though a resident of Northern Ontario, frankly makes the comparison of South Timiskaming with the prairie thus:—

"'Why homestead in Timiskaming, where the land is covered with bush, when the already cleared acres of the broad West await you?'

"The question has been asked by thousands of immigrants and interested farmers of Southern Ontario when a proposal to locate in this country has been presented to them. In many instances the question has remained unanswered and the exodus to the West past our very doors is the result.

"Why take a bush farm when a prairie farm is available? Simply because the bush of this country is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and the timber, ties and pulpwood which

a settler may cut from his first day of residence until every acre is cleared and under crop forms an ideal revenue. The bush that at present covers a considerable portion of the land of Timiskaming is one of the country's most valuable assets.

"It is true that if a settler goes West he may commence breaking soil the first spring he arrives, but it must not be forgotten that considerable capital is required of him before his first crop is safely marketed. To begin with, he must pay a round sum for his land, providing it is situated anywhere within reasonable distance of a railway, and if he supplements his cash payment with a mortgage he will in all probability have shouldered a heavy load which, like the old Man of the Mountains, once mounted, is very difficult to dislodge. To farm in the West, horses and machinery are an absolute necessity, and these expensive plant items require storehouses and stables. In the West timber is scarce and the lumber for farm buildings must be purchased. The settler who fancies that the breaking of land in the 'Broad West' is as simple and inexpensive as it looks or is described in immigration literature is vastly mistaken. In the West the settler, to achieve any rapid success, must have capital.

"On a bush farm, however, the situation is quite different. To begin with the land may be actually homesteaded or at all events may be purchased at very low prices. A bush farm without improvements may be bought for a few dollars, and the settler starts clear of any everlasting mortgage indebtedness. He is a free man and everything which he makes is his own. When he arrives on the scene of his future labors he may well be appalled at the tremendous task which confronts him. As he breaks his way through the tangled shrubbery in a struggle to merely survey the wilderness which he plans to transform into a farm, his courage may be staggered with the apparent enormity of the labor he has undertaken. One could hardly blame him if, standing awe-struck in the shadow of the pines, he cynically resolved that life is short and time is fleeting.

"But the uncut road looks harder than it really is. The



In the Clay Belt.

settler builds a cabin out of the logs he fells on the spot and in the course of a few days has a warm and very habitable house without the expenditure of five dollars capital. And then he commences deliberately and patiently to clear. He may enter the woods with an axe as his only possession and with every stroke he is cutting in two directions. He is making immediate revenue and he is preparing the soil for the plough. If he takes a pulpwood contract, and they are always obtainable, he is paid by the companies in instalments as the wood is hewn and piled. The instalments are sufficient to cover the cost of labor, and at the close of the season when he draws, or has the wood drawn to market, he has a fairly good profit—money actually in hand. With what he has made he may grub up the stumps and clean up the underbrush in piles for burning. The land is not nearly so hard to clear as that which the settlers of Old Ontario successfully brought under cultivation, and this under much more difficult social conditions.”

Northern Ontario demands the strong arm and the willing heart of all who enter. But additional and special conditions of success are farming experience and some capital. An independent expert from another Province, who visited the Timiskaming District in the fall of 1911, testifies: “I feel that too much cannot be said for the advantages of that country. Within easy distance of older Ontario; with supplies of wood so abundant; with the market at the door, and the mineral wealth that no man dreams about as yet, I feel sure, to keep that market growing; with a soil that I have seen surpassed nowhere, and I have seen a little of the agriculture from Nova Scotia to Manitoba; and with the added advantage that, as yet, the mixture of humanity which is scattered so promiscuously through the better parts of our West, and with whom our people cannot associate, have no foothold—it is a country for the ambitious farmer to live a splendid life. I have not seen a more promising outlook for any business than I thought I saw for a dairy business in that country. I have great faith in the possibilities of my own

home Province, Nova Scotia, and, naturally, I am not in the business of turning anyone's steps from there, but I am satisfied that, for the man who will work, I can say that a New Ontario farm will prove a far more safe investment than a farm in the West, besides affording him a chance to make a good living while he is developing his farm to a profitable condition." And the *Toronto Mail and Empire* of June 19th, 1911, says: "In and around New Liskeard the visitors were shown as fine farms as are to be found anywhere in Canada. This is just at the gateway to the great clay belt of which so much is expected. The farmers here are all well-to-do; the most of them have good buildings, the latest machinery, and money in the bank. It was stated by a resident of New Liskeard that in buying machinery the majority of the farmers paid the money down on the spot in order to take the cash discount. Every settler encountered was a booster for New Ontario. In the most instances they were found to be men from Old Ontario who had withstood the temptations to be stampeded to the West."



LETTERS

From Settlers and Others Relating to Northern Ontario.

HAILEYBURY, TIMISKAMING, ONTARIO, April 2nd, 1912.

In answer to your letter of March 25th, asking for information with regard to the agricultural possibilities of this country, I submit the following information:

LAND.—The land is clay, covered with a layer of decomposed vegetable matter of from four to six inches.

PRODUCTS.—The land and climate of New Ontario are very suitable for the production of hay, oats and all kinds of vegetables and small fruit. All of the above grow in great profusion and abundance and are of the finest quality. Quite a quantity of timothy seed has been threshed and sold outside of the district. Oats have produced from 60 to 75 bushels per acre, and running 37 to 40 pounds per measured bushel.

The Haileybury and Liskeard districts are noted for the size and quality of their garden vegetables, some of which have been exhibited all over Ontario. Tomatoes ripen readily in the open. Swedish turnips have been produced weighing as high as 12 to 15 pounds. Tame strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and other small fruit are grown in the older settled portions of the district. These are all of the very finest quality and are grown in great quantities.

In regard to the agricultural future of New Ontario, my impression is that it will be the backbone of the Dominion, owing to its vast, unbroken, prairie-like areas of rich, tillable soil, its magnificent climate and its splendid geographical position as regards transportation facilities. Railways are now under construction, and projected to Hudson Bay on the north, the Great Lakes on the south, and direct to Montreal and Quebec on the east.

The climate is particularly healthful, the winters are perhaps a little longer than in older Ontario, but the air is more clear and invigorating.

When pulp, paper and other wood-working mills are established at convenient points, it will put a value on every tree that grows in this country, besides giving employment to all settlers who want it.

Land suitable for settlement is mostly covered by a growth of cedar, jack-pine, spruce and whitewood. Spruce and jack-pine predominate. There is also a large quantity of cedar, but it is confined to certain localities.

G. H. ROCHESTER,
Lumber Merchant.

CHAMBERLAIN, TIMISKAMING, April 4th, 1912.

I am a homesteader in New Ontario for the past three years. I located in the above township before the road was graded, and not a tree chopped on it. The second year I cleared a small piece for

potatoes, and planted two bags, with the result, twenty-six bags, on virgin soil, with no manure. I thought that was a very fair start. I have at the present time 5 acres ploughed, and thirteen cleared, which will be all under seed this summer. My land consists of clay and black loam, and most of the lots around me are the same. Two years ago, I went West through Manitoba and Saskatchewan to have a look, with the idea of farming, if the conditions were more favorable than here, but I came to the conclusion this was the best country for a poor man to start up in, with the best of wood and water, and spring water at that, on every lot.

CHAS. F. READ.

KRUGERSDORF, TIMISKAMING, April 4th, 1912.

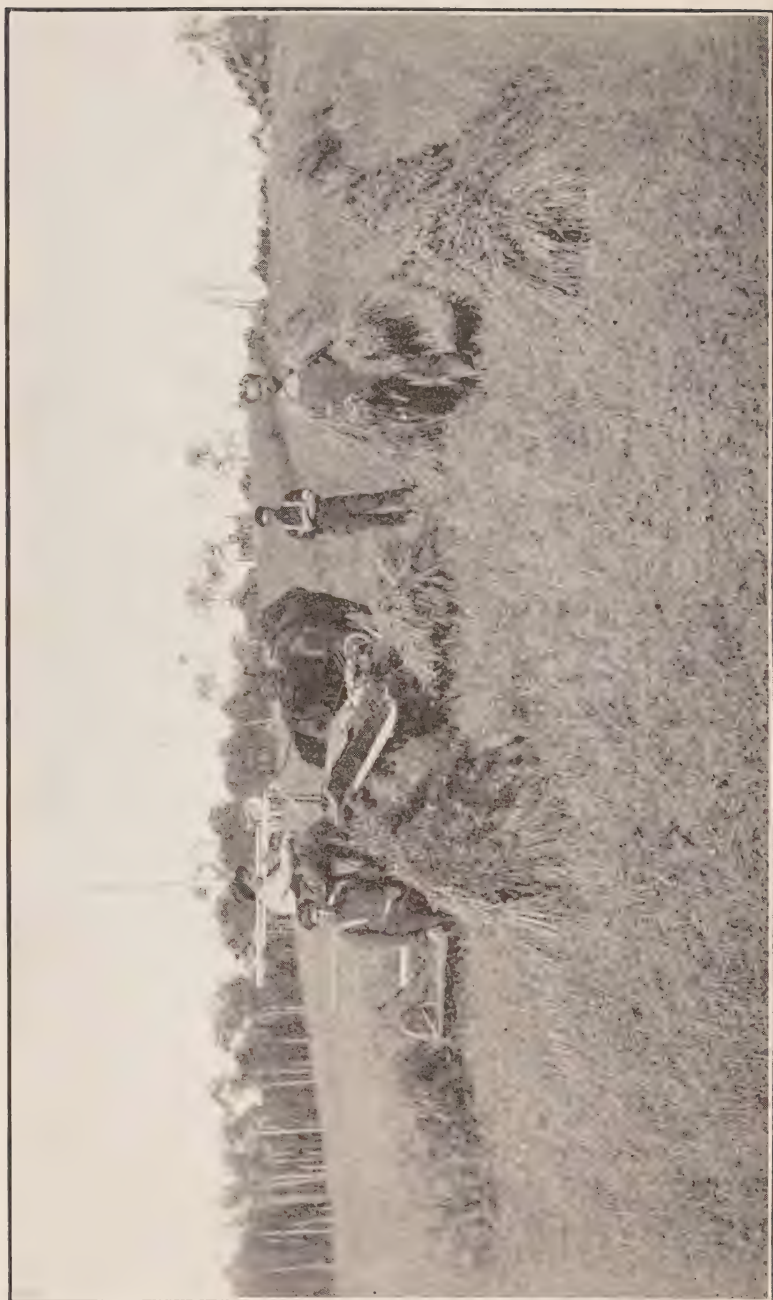
In answer to your request, I take great pleasure in stating my knowledge and experience as a settler in New Ontario. I am from Surrey, England. I came from there a number of years ago to Brandon, Manitoba, and remained there for 17 or 18 years and can say everything good of that country, but can also say a great deal more for New Ontario. There is an abundance of fuel and good water. I came to New Ontario in 1910, and do not regret it, as everything is full of promise to the man who wishes and perseveres for success. I am sure we have here one of the finest farming countries in the world. The soil is excellent, growing potatoes, wheat, oats, timothy and all sorts of other things to perfection, and yielding bumping crops. The Government also are doing their best for the settlers by giving them good roads, and there is every opportunity for success to the man that tries for it. What we want is a good class of settlers, and there is nothing to hinder the progress of the country, it must go ahead. If this meets the eye of anyone thinking of emigration, I strongly advise him to try Northern Ontario.

H. BEDFORD.

COCHRANE, TIMISKAMING, ONTARIO, April 6th, 1912.

Twenty dollars per acre is about the average price of clearing land. We grow all kinds of grain and vegetables that grow farther south. I have seen here, wheat, peas, oats, timothy hay, clover, potatoes, turnips, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips and other garden stuff, as good as grown in any county. I believe we can grow corn as well as farther south. Snow comes about the first of November and remains till the first of April without any thaw, and then the spring opens up quickly; so that there is no heaving of the ground to kill fall crops of any kind. Wheat will never rust, as the nights are cool. I was in your city on the first of April, and I much prefer the climate of Cochrane.

You ask what pays best. It will be all mixed farming in this Northland, and everything a farm can produce will pay. Our markets are Cochrane and Porcupine gold camps. Any grain over home requirement can be shipped direct to Montreal and Quebec and exported to Britain. I believe this will be one of the best stock countries in



Field of Oats, Demonstration Farm, Montclair

Canada, as timothy hay and clover grow in abundance. Pulpwood—at present nothing doing—freights too high. Farmers get \$4.00 per cord for firewood delivered in town. We have 25 million acres of the finest of farming land, fairly well timbered and easily cleared, first-class water powers, gold and silver to the south of us, iron and coal, and no doubt petroleum to the north, and when the T. & N. O. Ry. extends to Hudson Bay there will be train loads of fish caught in those northern waters and shipped south to the cities of Canada and the United States. When the Transcontinental Ry. is finished, which will be in about two years, we will have a railway through our midst. Farms have been sold as high as \$8,000, and there are town lots you could not buy for \$10,000.

S. I. DEMPSAY, C.L.A.

PICTON, ONTARIO, August 26th, 1911.

The trip recently taken by the Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture over the T. & N. O. Railway through Northern Ontario was much appreciated by every member of the party. Personally the trip will be a most delightful remembrance, as an opportunity was given to see a part of the Province of which I knew practically nothing. Every one of the party was astonished to find such a great tract of first-class agricultural land throughout the district. The mining sections were very interesting, and gave evidence of remarkable development. The great clay belt appealed to every one of our party, and we were all convinced of the suitability of the whole section for general farming. Spring wheat, oats, peas, barley, timothy, red clover and alsike were all found to be producing heavy crops. At the Experimental Farm at Monteith I saw a field of peas the most heavily loaded I have ever seen. Peas seem to yield remarkably well on the soils around Liskeard and Englehart. I think the character of the soil, and particularly the climate, are responsible for the heavy crop of peas. The extent and success of root growth (mangolds and vegetables) was not anticipated. The growth of potatoes was remarkable. Many farmers told us of the yields they were obtaining, and it certainly shocked us from the older sections of Ontario.

At every opportunity we talked with business men at the various places we stopped, and with farmers all along the line. One thing that struck me was the enthusiasm of all the settlers. Every person we met with was enthusiastic over the possibilities. The farmers have every reason to be enthusiastic when they can raise such large crops of cereals, hay and roots as we had the pleasure of seeing. The soil is at present fertile, and is of such a nature that if given half a chance will produce abundant crops for generations. Another exceptional advantage in a new country is the ease with which land can be made ready for crops. Taking everything into consideration, I am convinced that on the average this land may be made ready for crops as readily as that of the Prairie Provinces. The most regrettable fact of all is that so many from older Ontario should go to the West and pass through a section of their home Province which offers, I think, better possibilities.

A. P. MACVANNEL, B.S.A., M.S.
Specialist in Agriculture.

SIMCOE, ONTARIO, August 9th, 1911.

We were greatly impressed with the great mineral possibilities, and with the great natural beauty of the Temiskaming region, but above all there remains a knowledge of the agricultural wealth of this wonderful clay belt beyond the height of land. I am* writing a short account of my trip to our local papers, but our greatest work in securing settlers will be through personal contact with prospective home-steaders.

J. E. SMITH, B.S.A.

*The great Northland of Ontario is more widely known from its mineral possibilities than from its agricultural wealth, yet it was with the purpose of securing an impression of the great clay belt that twenty-two District Representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture recently visited the north country, examined its soils, noted its crops, chatted with its settlers, and came away fully imbued with the thought that we have here a heritage of wonderful opportunities for the present and for the future generations.

At North Bay the party travelled by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway—the great artery which first tapped the mining region and the great clay area beyond the height of land, and which connects these with our Canadian West by the Grand Trunk Pacific at Cochrane.

Between North Bay and New Liskeard lies the height of Northern Ontario. Here nature reigns supreme in hill, stream and valley. Bold, barren outcroppings of rock alternate with the scores of tempting lakes and network of pine and spruce forests. Surely this is the fisherman's dream, with its hundreds of tiny lakes ensconced in this primeval wilderness! This is the hunter's paradise! At Lake Temagami, summer resorts provide all the comforts and luxuries of modern life. This, too, is the region where the prospector has scoured the rocks in feverish search of nature's hidden wealth.

Cobalt, the famous silver city, restless and nervous with the mining spirit, nestles among the domes of barren, rocky hills. The little pocket of water lying at the foot of the town is Cobalt Lake. From its shores the shafthouses and mills of many famous mines may be seen rising here and there—Nipissing, Cobalt, La Rose, Coniagas, Tretheway, etc.

Soon after leaving Cobalt, the character of the country changes. We leave behind the rocks and the pines, and enter the first clay belt. Haileybury and New Liskeard, both situated on Lake Temiskaming, are at the southern doorway of this great expanse of arable land.

The first important stop was made at New Liskeard, a flourishing centre, beautifully located, and, like Haileybury, its sister town and rival, with every prospect of a bright commercial future. Here the line of the railroad was left, and for twenty miles the party drove north and west through as promising an area of rich agricultural land as can be found in any part of old Ontario. The soil is invariably a clay loam, with a heavy covering of humus, too much of which has, unfortunately, in some cases been burned off in the clearing of the land. A heavy clay subsoil pervades this area, but the bulk of the

land is sufficiently rolling to afford natural air and water drainage. In other parts underdrainage will be required to give the best returns. But the productiveness of these lands is fully established in the crops of the fifteen, twenty or thirty-acre clearings which go to mark the progress of the settler. The grain and root crops seemed scarcely affected by the dry season. Red and alsike clover abounds everywhere—in the meadows, by the roadside, in the choppings—in fact, it has become as a weed in this northland. Its luxuriant growth only bespeaks the imprisoned wealth of the rich soil.

The entire country from Haileybury to Cochrane is timbered with valuable spruce, pine, whitewood, cedar and birch, and ever and anon the hum of a little mill marks the progress of the lumberman. There is an excellent market for the pulpwood, and the lines of piles at the sidings indicate the winter occupation of the homeseekers.

In returning to Englehart, a stop was made at Monteith to visit the Experimental Farm. Here some eight hundred acres of land have been set apart, though only about one hundred have so far been cleared.

In the evening some sixty members sat down to a sumptuous banquet at the King Edward Hotel, the party being guests of the Englehart Agricultural Society. A spicy programme had been arranged, and the visiting agriculturists were privileged to get in touch with many prominent and successful farmers of the district, to secure their impressions of the country and catch some of their enthusiasm.

Northern Ontario is the land of opportunity for the ambitious sons of Old Ontario farmers; for the homeseeker without available capital, with nothing except his strong arms, his own intelligence, and a determination to succeed. Here he can shortly secure for himself that independence that is only possible to those who have broad acres of their own and a home where contentment and happiness reigns. To the poor man it is a land that offers labor in abundance and good wages. It provides a harvest for his reaping. It is not, however, a land for the slothful, the idle—for weak and spineless men. Pioneer life, as in the olden days, demands the spirit of our forefathers. It demands a type that is willing to endure some privation and disadvantages, if 160 acres of the best land to be found anywhere in the Dominion is to be called his own.

The great clay belt of Northern Ontario comprises approximately 16,000,000 acres of productive soil. The climate in this northern district presents no obstacle to successful farming. Destructive summer frosts are unknown. The winters, it is true, are cold, but the air is dry, and the forest shelters from the terrors of the western blizzard. The markets for this great region are at its very door in the mining towns to the west and east and south. The T. & N. O. Ry. and the Government wagon roads are solving the great problem of transportation, and already many farmers are marketing their products at fancy prices in the mining camps near by.

The country, too, has an abundance of wood for fuel, building and construction purposes; spruce, cedar, pine, whitewood, poplar and birch. There is plenty of pure water everywhere. Natural waterfalls abound, which in time will supply the power for lighting and industrial development.

What kind of farming is this great northland likely to develop? Judging by conditions, one would say it will likely become a great grain, stock and dairy country. Fodder grows rapidly and luxuri-

antly. Timothy and clover excel anything seen in older Ontario. Oats, peas, barley and wheat are grown successfully, and the quality in every district was exceptional. For vegetables, field roots and potatoes, the country, with its long daylight hours, seems to be ideal. In twenty years Northern Ontario farmers will be producing beef, mutton, cheese and butter rivalling Old Ontario.

Here is a great unoccupied land, as fair as any the sun shines on—with natural water-powers, with mineral and forest wealth, a productive soil thus endowed by nature with all the conditions for the making of a great agricultural country.

Are our Ontario farmers who must move, or who are determined to move, going to pass for the wind-swept prairie of the west? Are the young homeseekers of this great province going to slight the opportunities of this great northland for the lure of other pastures? Should not the flow of the better classes of settlers from across the border be diverted in this direction by an up-to-date and vigorous immigration policy? The opportunity of advertising this great arable section lies with our Government. The public do not yet know of the great opportunities which are here offered.

Is it not time that the tide of immigration from Old Ontario should be turned to this new channel which offers so much; that this almost illimitable clay belt of ours shall in time be dotted with happy and prosperous homes in the building up of, not a "new" Ontario, but a greater Ontario?

To the prospective homeseeker we must say that the least to be expected before deciding your future, you shall carefully inquire about these new lands of our own province, only three hundred miles from Toronto, before you seek another. Finally we must admit that this "Land of Temiskaming" offers to-day as good prospects as anywhere in Canada for the man with either limited or sufficient capital who desires to follow farming as a business.—J. E. Smith, in *The Simcoe Reformer*.

MATTAWA, NIPISSING, March 26th, 1912.

First cost of clearing land depends on the amount of timber on land—average about \$20.00 per acre; the soil is well adapted for oats, potatoes and hay. Hay pays best. Plenty of pulpwood. Good market in Mattawa town. Plenty of work in the camps in the winter, good wages, \$30.00 per month. Good schools and churches. Prospects fairly good.

R. SMALL, C.L.A.

FIELD, NIPISSING, ONTARIO, April 25th, 1912.

I have resided in this part of the country for 18 years, in the Township of Gibbon. Regarding Field, Bastedo, Badgerow and Crerar, land is light colored sand, but of very good quality. The cost of clearing is from \$15 to \$20 per acre; some have been burnt over and some have bush on. The products are peas, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, cucumbers, cabbage and all other garden truck. We are subject to fall frost, but not every year, but I believe that when the land is

cleared and drained we will not be troubled with frosts. In this district the best crops are hay, peas, oats, potatoes, pasture for cattle. We have a very good market, last winter excepted, which was smaller than before; but at present we are having the construction of the C. N. R., and we have the lumber men every winter. We are hoping that the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. will operate here, and buy the pulpwood in the coming time. There is very little pulpwood in the Townships which I have mentioned; but these Townships are to be licensed by the Government, as they contain virgin forests of all sorts of timber in abundance. The markets are the companies. We have a few miles to go. The biggest market is during the winter when the snow is on the ground. Around here the roads are good winter and summer, for we have quite a bit of money from the Government to open roads where there are settlers. It is very easy to obtain work in the winter in the lumber woods, and the wages are from \$25 to \$35 per month, for several years past. We have 8 schools in the townships mentioned. When the children in the community are numerous enough it is very easy to have a permit from the Educational Department to establish a school. We have a resident priest in Field for the last 5 years, and he has 2 missions besides. We have in Field 2 general stores where we can procure anything we want at reasonable prices, also a blacksmith shop, a butcher shop, a restaurant and one hotel. I would not want to strongly encourage settlers to come here, because everybody is not of the same mind, and sometimes bad luck strikes a person and then they would reproach you; but I think it right to say to you that all those who are settled here are content with their lot and have no desire to leave here, and they are all French-Canadians, who all speak English.

EUGENE FORGET, J.P.

SUDBURY, ONTARIO, March 27th, 1912.

The cost of clearing land in this locality is from \$10.00 to \$25.00 an acre by contract. Average \$20.00. The crops usually grown are timothy hay, oats, peas and potatoes. The crops are very profitable and fetch extremely high prices, because the local demand from the mines, lumber camps and towns is much greater than the supply from the farming community. In fact the greater part of the supply is brought in from down east, a distance of 300 miles. The increase in population from the local industries has been much greater than the increase in settlement in the farming district, hence all farming produce sells at high prices.

Spruce wood for pulp sells at \$4.00 a cord, the trees being merely made into logs without being sawn.

There is plenty of work to be had in the winter in the lumber camps and in the mines. In the lumber camps, the wages this present winter were from \$26.00 to \$35.00 per month, with board. In the mines the wages are from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per day. There is plenty of railroad contract work in which the wages are a little higher and will be for the next two or three years.

Our markets are purely local, meaning the various towns, mines and lumber camps. There are plenty of railroad facilities and the Government is quick to open roads in new localities.



Grown along the C.N.R.

The schools and churches are close to the new settlements.

There is not a place in the province where a farmer can get higher prices for all produce, nor where a man can earn higher wages, if he desires to work in his spare time. In clearing land a farmer can make good wages by selling the wood which he cuts and in that way he gets the land cleared for nothing.

J. K. MACLENNAN, C.L.A.

CROWN LAND AGENCY, MASSEY, SUDBURY, April 27th, 1912.

I have your communication bearing date of the 25th ulto., relating to information regarding this District of Northern Ontario.

The class of land we have here is particularly suitable for mixed farming as it is in all conditions. We have flat and rolling land, light sandy loam, and heavy clay loam. One thing in particular is the fact that where it is rock it is rock, and where we have land it is all land, with no stones whatever.

Stock-raising is one of the best paying industries and dairying cannot be equalled for prices and quality. The lumber camps with headquarters here will purchase all the beef that can be raised and tons upon tons are imported here from Old Ontario and the North-West.

We have splendid soil and water particularly adapted to the raising of hay and root crops, of which the demand of home market is greater than the supply, and a failure of these crops is practically unknown. The country is being rapidly settled, but we have thousands of acres of fertile land which is available for settlement. The cost of clearing this land would be about \$15.00 an acre.

The mining advantages are just being opened up and minerals, viz., iron, copper, nickel, and gold, are being discovered and it is only a matter of time before this will be one of the richest mining districts of Canada.

We have several fine waterfalls, developing thousands of horsepower, and these no doubt will be used by manufacturing industries when the country is more thickly settled.

Men are in great demand here in the winter by the lumbering industries, which are compelled to send to Montreal, a distance of 500 miles, to get sufficient men to run their camps and mills.

R. J. BYERS, C.L.A.

MASSEY, ONTARIO, April 12th, 1912.

I have been on my present farm for 4 years and have 125 acres cleared.

My farm consists of soil which will grow nearly anything, but is especially adapted for hay and root crops.

The markets are unexcelled, for the demand is far greater than the supply. This applies to stock as well as to farm produce.

GEO. BUELL.

MASSEY, ONTARIO, April 23rd, 1912.

My farm consists of 320 acres, of which 45 acres are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is heavily timbered. I consider this one of the best farming districts in Canada, for the soil will grow nearly anything and the markets are unsurpassed.

The prices I am receiving at present are as follows:

Hay	\$12 00 per ton.
Potatoes	2 00 per bag of 90 lbs.
Eggs30 per doz.
Butter40 per lb.
Milk10 per qt.

DONALD McMILLAN.

MASSEY, ONTARIO, April 22nd, 1912.

I have been farming in this part of Ontario for the last 15 years, and I have no hesitation in saying that this is the best farming country in Canada; prices cannot be beat for everything you grow. I formerly came from older Ontario, and I have always been glad that I moved to this part of Ontario. I own 160 acres, and have 60 acres cleared and under cultivation. I find that mixed farming pays the best. The lumber and mining companies take all our produce, and the prices are the best.

ANTONIO LACHANCE.

MASSEY, ONTARIO, April 22nd, 1912.

I have been farming in this district for 15 years, and consider this the best district in Canada for profitable farming, stock raising and dairying.

W. HOULE.

HYMERS P.O., THUNDER BAY, April 12, 1912.

I may say I have been here 12 years in Whitefish Valley, I took up a free grant and preemption and bought another 160 acres, which makes 480 acres in all. When I came here I owed \$40.00. I married since then and am raising four children. My stock consists of 150 hens, cattle and pigs and horses. I have a bright future. I do not consider the above as a luxury but a necessity. In this country a farmer should own his land, and it can be had in close proximity to Port Arthur and Fort William for 50 cents. From my own point of view and experience I don't see how a man with health and strength can help but succeed here. The country is of a rolling and self-draining nature, plenty of wood and water, lumber to build with, stone for cellars and barn walls, with a climate and soil that will grow some

of the finest roots, grasses, grains and vegetables in the world. We can market anything we produce, like passing out hot cakes, as we cannot produce one-half enough to supply the two cities mentioned. There is some work to be had on government roads for settlers in summer, and plenty of work in the bush in the winter. I have three brothers and two brothers-in-law settled here in the valley; all are doing well. The pasture here in the summer is the finest, and I may say I never saw cattle look any better in any part of the world, and as I have travelled as a seaman and laborer to and through parts of Australia, New Zealand, South America, and the United States, I know whereof I speak. The reason why New Ontario has not been settled more is in my opinion that it has not been represented properly. It has been claimed to be a mineral country; true there are some minerals here, but the timber and agricultural resources are enormous. But I am given to understand the Government is going to make some big strides towards colonizing New Ontario in the near future and I sincerely hope they will, for there is room for thousands of homes here and I know there are plenty without them in England, as I was born and raised in the County of Essex, England, myself. The chances for a man to own a home there with nothing to start with are mighty slim. There were scores located here when I did and are here yet, and I have no complaint to make whatever.

ERNEST SITCH.

MURILLO, NEAR PORT ARTHUR, March 29th, 1912.

I have resided in the Township of Oliver, District of Thunder Bay, Ontario, for 25 years. My occupation is farming. I have 320 acres of land patented and free from all encumbrance. I have under cultivation one hundred acres, all arable land. I came to this township without any money. I had nothing to start with. My property is worth six thousand dollars to-day, without my stock or implements. Our grain crop here is wheat, oats and barley. We grow from 40 to 90 bushels of oats per acre, 25 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and 40 to 60 bushels of barley per acre. We grow all kinds of vegetables, potatoes being our main crop. Our land is particularly adapted to growing red clover, and timothy clover is growing in our wild land nearly any place you go and as good as any place I have been in Ontario. Our climate is good, there is no healthier part in Canada. Our markets are the best in Canada. Our wheat, oats and barley are sold at the elevators in Port Arthur and Fort William, always having the advantage of the freight rates from Winnipeg to Fort William. Our vegetables are marketed in Fort William and Port Arthur. Our prices are the best in Canada. Hay has sold for from \$16.00 to \$24.00 per ton, potatoes sell from 90 cents to \$2.50 per bag of 90 lbs., turnips from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bag of 90 lbs. Farmers cut cordwood and find a steady market for all they can deliver in Port Arthur and Fort William. Prices: birch, \$6.00 per cord; tamarac, \$5.50 per cord; poplar and other woods, such as spruce and balsam, from about \$3.50 to \$4.00. Cost of clearing, stumping and plowing land is \$25.00 per acre. When cleared, stumped and plowed

you can run any kind of machinery on the land. Our best paying crop is potatoes. We have no potato bugs to contend with here. Our next best paying crop is hay—it is easily grown, and brings a very high price. There is always work for men in the lumber and tie camps in the district. Wages are good. Men get from \$26.00 to \$50.00 per month in our township. We have 4 churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Church of England and Roman Catholic. Our township is laid out into five school sections. We have three schools at present and are building two more this summer. Our soil is a very rich clay loam.

THOS. HUGHES.

PAIPOONGE TOWNSHIP, WEST OF FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO,
April 11th, 1912.

I have been in this country for 12 years. I have been farming for the last 7 years, and have had good results. I am located in Paipoonge Township along the Kaministiquia river near the mouth of the White Fish river. There is a large area in this vicinity of good land still unsettled, with best prospects. There are many enterprises besides farming, such as sawmilling, lumbering, mining and various other employments. Wages are good; common labor, not less than \$2.00 per day. Good water. The country is fairly well opened up with railways and Government roads, with as good a market as there is in the world.

I have prospected considerably throughout Canada from coast to coast; I am satisfied and contented where I am.

The average cost of clearing land is \$12 per acre. As for what grows best—no exceptions. Potatoes and vegetables pay best. Unlimited amount of wood and pulp. Markets—Fort William, and Port Arthur. Any amount of work in winter months. School and Church advantages are good. Prospects for settlement are good, and settling fast.

JAMES COOK.

INTOLA, NEAR PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, May 4th, 1912.

My farm of 161 acres is composed of red clayey loam and is for the most part rolling or hilly. There are some 10 or 15 acres of swamp land but it can be easily drained. It is heavily timbered with birch and poplar or white wood and is rather hard to clear. The most of the land in this district is like this, and some of it is very stony, and some large patches of flat rock, but for the most part the soil is very good, and all kinds of roots and vegetables may be raised here. But it takes time for a new settler to get accustomed to the climate and the seasons. I have been here now over 6 years. The first year we could only raise potatoes in the new land, it seems too raw for the smaller seeds at first, even if it is well worked up, but after the second year, turnips, cabbage, carrots, onions, celery, beets, tomatoes, or anything

that will grow in the Eastern provinces will do well here. After the roots have been picked off that can be worked with a horse cultivator and you will be sure of a good crop of potatoes, say 100 bags to the acre.

ERNEST THOMAS.

(Without counting ploughing, the clearing cost this settler, he says, \$67.00 per acre, but he omits what he realized on timber.)

KAKABEKA FALLS, NEAR PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, April 9, 1912.

I am an Englishman, and my three sons and I settled in Northern Ontario in March, 1910 (two years ago). We got located on lots about six miles from the station, and we are well pleased with them, as they consist of good timber and farm land, which is very easily cleared. The soil is very rich and runs from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 6 ins. deep, and the potato yields are enormous. Oats, wheat, barley, and all kinds of grain do remarkably well here, also vegetables of all kinds, for which we have a great market, both at Port Arthur and Fort William, which is only a distance of 24 miles. There are good facilities in getting our stuff to market on the Port Arthur and Duluth Ry., and the Canadian Northern. The Mount McKay and Kakabeka Falls Ry. is under construction, which will give us another outlet. Although this is a newly-settled township, we have two schools, also the Farmers' and Women's Institutes. A man needs very little money to start farming in this district, as he can easily hire out to his neighbours either winter or summer, and if he has no cattle he can exchange his help for horses and implements until the time comes when he can afford such as his own, which should not be long for a man who is industrious. A man with a little capital would do far better, as he could spend most of his time improving his own lot, but it would be to the advantage of a man with small means to take a lot with some timber on, as they are easily got, and a man can earn enough money in the winter to give him a good start for the coming spring. Then again, there are the Colonization Roads, which the Government give grants to every year, and the settlers get a good wage, and are also improving the township. Then the building of his house does not cost a great deal, just his own time, and there is no fuel to buy. So I think there is every opportunity for a man who settles in this district. The neighbours I am sure will be only too glad to give new settlers any advice on farming or building, and I think a man can do worse things than farming in Northern Ontario.

W. BALL,
Conmee Township, Thunder Bay District.

KAKABEKA FALLS, ONTARIO, April 4th, 1912.

With regard to clearing land, I would say the cost varies considerably. Some of the land has been burnt over years ago and the larger portion of such land is easy to clear, such land can be cleared for

\$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre. Then we have land that the fire ran over three or four years ago; this land is worth from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre to clear. Then there is the green bush that has never been touched with fire, this is worth from \$35.00 to \$50.00 per acre to clear.

The land in this township (Conmee) is mostly clay loam with clay subsoil, and grows wheat, oats, barley, peas, clover, timothy and other grasses to perfection; potatoes, turnips and all vegetables do well here. It is hard to say what crop pays the best as there is a good market for all the above mentioned produce at good prices, but I think that most people here would say that potatoes pay best. There is a good market for cord wood in Port Arthur, Fort William, and Winnipeg, and the prices vary according to the quality and nature of the timber, running from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per cord, f.o.b. cars, your nearest shipping point or station.

Our markets are in the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, situated 25 miles distant per main line Canadian Northern Railway, and about 22 miles by waggon road. Potatoes are generally from 75 cents to \$1.00 per bag in the fall, but they are higher towards spring, and are now selling in the twin cities for \$2.00 per bag of 90 lbs. Hay is selling for \$21.00 per ton; oats, 45 cents per bushel; creamery butter, 40 cents per lb.; eggs, 40 cents per doz. These are prices in town at date of writing. The greatest drawback to this country is lack of roads and bridges; with good roads and bridges this country would be hard to beat.

There is plenty of work in the winter, both in lumber camps and tie camps, and if a settler has bush on his own lot he can always sell all he can cut, and more; this has been the hardest winter on record, so the old-timers say, and yet we have not lost one day's work from Jan. 1st to March 31st; the weather was cold, but fine and clear most of the time.

This is, comparatively speaking, a new township and it is only during the past four or five years that the people have come in here in any numbers at all, but there are about 100 settlers in here now, most of whom are married. We haven't a church so far but we have two schools, situated about 3 miles apart. There is no doubt the future prospects for this district are bright; with two growing cities within 25 miles of us there is bound to be a growing demand for all kinds of produce, but, of course people must work to make a go of it.

Most of the people here had little or no money to commence with, but with few exceptions they have made or are making good. I know one man who came here from the States 8 years ago next May; he came with a good team of horses but had previously worked in the coal mines; he now has a good two-story house, 20 x 30 ft., a barn 20 x 60 ft., over 40 acres of land under cultivation and values his place at \$6,000, it cost him 50 cents 8 years ago.

RICHARD HUNT.

BLAKE TOWNSHIP, SLATE RIVER VALLEY, ONTARIO, March 30, 1912

I have a one-quarter section of land and have lived here twelve years. I like this part of Ontario for agricultural purposes. The

farmers here can grow to perfection, wheat, oats, peas, barley, hay, also potatoes, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, onions, beets, carrots and tomatoes. (Tomatoes ripening on the vines last year). Fort William and Port Arthur are our markets. Farmers are getting highest prices for all they can grow. The Mount McKay and Kakabeka Railway is to be extended across the Kaministiquia River into the Slate River Valley this year. Possibilities for the farmers will then be great. The average cost of clearing land here is about \$12.00 per acre; this includes grubbing out stumps, leaving the land ready to be ploughed. Always plenty of work here in the lumber camps during the winter months for those willing to work. Wages are from \$26.00 to \$40.00 per month, including board. Many settlers find it more profitable to work for themselves on their homesteads during the winter months. All we need is more new settlers to till the soil, as we are now sure of getting the Government money to build and repair the necessary roads and bridges.

JAMES D. CLAPP.

EMO, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, ONTARIO, April 19, 1912.

The cost of clearing the land will average about \$20.00 per acre. All of the cereals grow, with the possible exception of corn, although many are successfully growing that. The crop that pays best so far has been found to be potatoes. Hay, wheat, oats, and the other root crops pay well. Potatoes will yield from 250 to 450, and sell for from 40c. per bus. up. A good deal of land is covered with a heavy growth of spruce and as soon as the mill is completed at Fort Frances there will be a steady market for the wood. So far this valley has been unable to supply the local market with grain, hay, provisions and live stock. We have good roads, we are on the main line of the C. N. Ry. and on the banks of the Rainy River, a navigable stream. Like every timbered country, the winter season is as busy as the summer, and any man wishing work, summer or winter, can find all that he can do and at reasonably good wages. The country is well supplied with both churches and schools, and as the country fills up with people, more will be erected. The prospects were never brighter than at the present time, as there will be a great many new settlers coming here this season.

ALEX. MCFAYDEN, C.L.A.

DRYDEN, KENORA DISTRICT, ONTARIO, April 17th, 1912.

The pulp mill is now nearing completion and will probably be operating by the Fall. Thirteen townships are opened for settlement under the free grants Act, so that we have plenty of land to select from. Plenty of good water and always work at good wages. Timber, fish and game. Remarkable crops of clover and roots of all kinds are grown here.



Strawberry Gatherers, Kenora District.

"What is the average cost of clearing the land?" \$10 to \$20 per acre.

"What pays best?" Raising clover seed.

"What about wood pulp?" Pulp Mill Co. will probably purchase any quantity.

"Where are your markets?" Dryden, Kenora, Winnipeg, Fort William.

"What about work in winter?" Always work in lumber camps.

"What about school and church advantages?" 5 churches in Dryden, 1 at Eagle River, 1 at Wabigoon, 1 at Dinorwic. Schools conveniently situated.

"What are prospects?" Very good in every respect.

R. H. PRONGER, C. L. A.

KENORA (TOWN), April 17th, 1912.

This part of the province compares well with other parts, as to what can be grown. Generally the country is rough, about 30 per cent. is fit for agriculture; most of the country is heavily timbered, but can be well cleared for garden purposes for, say, \$60.00 per acre and for hay land at, say, \$25.00 per acre.

W. L. SPRY, Mining Recorder.

OXDRIFT, AUBREY TOWNSHIP, KENORA DISTRICT, 1910.

I am writing you a few lines in regard to the suitability of this part of New Ontario for farming purposes. The land is good, and if properly tilled is capable of producing an abundant crop of all kinds of grains, grasses and vegetables. We can grow the finest clover and clover seed in the world. We have plenty of wood and the best of water; and with the opportunity of work in the lumbering camps, gold mines and other employments, I think there is no better place for a settler to start in and make for himself a good and comfortable home. I arrived in Dryden in the year 1898. I had a wife and six small children, a few household effects and 20 dollars in cash; and by hard work and strict economy I now own 360 acres of land, 50 acres under cultivation, well fenced, a good, comfortable house and barn, 14 head of cattle, good team of horses, and all necessary farm implements, with no incumbrance, and there is plenty room for others and better opportunity.—J. C. Lyle.

WABIGOO, KENORA DISTRICT, 1910.

The village of Wabigoon is beautifully located, overlooking the lake, and is rapidly coming into favor as headquarters for hunting, canoeing and fishing excursions. Moose, caribou and deer are abundant. A small community of farmers to the north and east have a considerable area under cultivation, and there is some settlement along



River flowing into Lake Seseikinika. Settlers' abundant fish market

the road to Dryden. The results obtained by those already located warrant a far greater settlement. This is an ideal grass country. All varieties suitable to the temperate zone will grow and thrive, and under cultivation yield second to none.—John D. Aaron.

DRYDEN, KENORA DISTRICT, 1910.

I have now a very comfortable home, with 60 acres under cultivation, without a stump or stone on it, and about 20 acres seeded down without plowing for pasture. I can raise a good crops here now as I ever did at Uxbridge. I did not have much wheat sowed this year, but what I had was splendid, 35 bushels to the acre; and the barley, 35 bushels, and weighed 51 pounds; and the oats weighed 40 pounds to the bushel. We had very hard times here for a few years, but those days are past. I have seen fields that have been down to clover for six years and the last crop as good as the first.—Alex. Skene Sr.

ETON TOWNSHIP, NEAR DRYDEN, 1910.

I came to this country from Cheshire, England, seven years ago. The land is a heavy clay loam, and well adapted to mixed farming, especially for the growing of clover. There is an abundant supply of timber for all building purposes and for fuel, and good water is easily obtained by sinking a well about 15 to 20 feet. Potatoes, turnips, carrots and other vegetables do well, and good crops of oats, barley and wheat can be raised. Roads have been constructed, and churches and schools are supported in all the settlements. The climate is healthy and bracing. The country is eminently suitable to the young man who wishes to make a home for himself, or for the married man with a family who is desirous of giving the rising generation a chance in the world. The new comer at once finds himself among people of his own language and customs, and assured of hearty welcome and help and advice as to the best methods of settling down.—W. W. Howell.

TIMAGAMI, TIMISKAMING, April 23, 1912.

In reply to your favor of 20th inst., I beg leave to say that moose, caribou, red deer, black bear, grey wolves, Canadian lynx, beaver, fisher, marten, mink, muskrat, ermine or weasel, wolverine, otter, and porcupine are found in Northern Ontario.

Moose are found over the whole area from the Quebec boundary to the Manitoba boundary, and from the north shore of Lake Superior to within a few miles of Moose Factory on James Bay.

Caribou, of the woods variety, are principally north of the G. T. P., though some may be found south of it. The migratory or barren caribou are in the vicinity of Hudson Bay.

Red deer are found in large numbers in the northern parts of Old Ontario. They are also in Northern Ontario, being particularly plentiful in the Rainy River District, in Michipicoten, and between Mattawa and North Bay.

Black bear are fairly plentiful over the whole area.

Wolves are found largely where red deer are.

The great northern hare is found over the whole country, and they are very plentiful.

The fur-bearing animals are distributed over the whole area.

Wild geese, Canada geese, and Brant, wild ducks of all varieties, ruffed grouse, pine grouse, ptarmigan, and prairie chicken are the principal game birds.

Wild geese and a great many varieties of wild duck nest in the marshes contiguous to James Bay, where they are seen in countless numbers. A great many kinds of duck nest all through Northern Ontario.

Ruffed and pine grouse are very plentiful over the whole of that country.

Ptarmigan and prairie chicken are in the western portion.

Maskinonge, pike, pickerel, lake trout or salmon trout, brook trout or speckled trout, sturgeon, white fish, herring, perch, bass, ling and eels are all to be found in the waters of Northern Ontario. Almost all the lakes and streams are well stocked with fish.

Pike and pickerel are all over.

Lake trout are well distributed. Some particularly large ones have been caught in Lake Timagami.

Brook trout are caught in the streams flowing into Lake Superior and Lake Nipigon (the finest speckled trout lake in the world), and are in almost every spring creek and lake.

White fish and herring are found in all the larger lakes, also perch, bass, etc.

Sturgeon are plentiful in the lower stretches of all the larger rivers (nearly every one of which has a falls called Sturgeon Falls, above which no sturgeon are caught), also in Lakes Timiskaming and Nipissing.

C. E. HINDSON,
Chief Fire Ranger.



Moose Swimming.



Back of Moose Factory, James Bay, 150 miles north of Cochrane.

ACQUIRING A TITLE TO PUBLIC LANDS.

New Ontario is divided into eight districts comprising Nipissing, Timiskaming, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, and Patricia.

The districts are divided into agencies in charge of a Land Agent, whose duty is to give information, receive applications, and supply forms of affidavits.

Agricultural lands open for disposal may be obtained—

(1) By PURCHASE.

(2) By FREE GRANT.

Townships for Sale in New Ontario.

Quantity and Terms.

The townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and according to the regulations now in force a half lot or quarter section of 160 *acres*, more or less, is allowed to each applicant. The price is 50 cents an acre, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

The applicant must be a male (or *sole* female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age.

The sale is subject to the following conditions: The purchaser must go into actual and *bona fide residence* within six months from date of purchase, erect a habitable house at least 16 x 20 feet, clear and cultivate at least 10 per cent of the area of the land, and reside thereon for three years.

The intending purchaser should make application to the Crown Lands Agent in charge of the township in which the land is situated, and file the affidavit required, which will be sent to the Department. If the land is vacant and open for sale the applicant must, upon notice from the Agent, pay the first instalment of the purchase money, for which the Agent will give him a receipt. The applicant has then authority to go into possession and commence the settlement duties.

Applications are not received for any public lands until they are laid out into townships, surveyed into lots and concessions, and formally opened for sale by Order-in-Council. Lands that are reported to be valuable chiefly for mines, minerals or timber, are also withheld from sale for agricultural purposes.

Nearly all the lands now open for sale are *subject to timber license*, which authorizes the holder of the license to cut pine and other kinds of timber. After a lot has been regularly sold, however, it drops from the license all kinds of timber except pine, and the purchaser has the right to cut and use such pine trees as may be necessary for building or fencing on his land, and may also cut and dispose of all trees that he requires to remove in the actual process of clearing the land for cultivation. The pine trees so cut and disposed of are subject to the ordinary timber dues. Although the timber other than pine is dropped from timber license, after a sale of the land is carried out, the purchaser is not entitled to cut and dispose of any kind of timber until he has gone into actual *bona fide residence* on the land, resided thereon continuously for six months, built a habitable house 16 x 20 feet, and cleared and put under cultivation two acres at least.

At the expiry of three years from the date of sale, and upon payment in full of the purchase money and interest and proof of the completion of the settlement duties required by the regulations, the purchaser is entitled to a patent for his land.

Lands which are thus open for sale are in the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Rainy River, and Timiskaming.

Free Grants and Homesteads.

Public lands which have been surveyed and are considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not valuable chiefly for minerals or pine timber, may be appropriated as *Free Grants*; and such lands may be located in any of the Districts comprising New Ontario, except in Timiskaming.

Although no fees are charged by the Department, or allowed to the land agents for locating, yet, if required to prepare the necessary affidavits, the Agent may make a reasonable charge for so doing.

Who may locate and the Quantity.

In all the Districts with the exception of Rainy River and Kenora, the township of Paipoonge in Thunder Bay and 6 townships in Nipissing, townships are subdivided into sections and quarter sections, or into lots of 160 or 320 acres each and the locatee, whether he be a single man over eighteen, or the head of a family with children, is entitled to 160 acres only, that is a full quarter section, or a half lot, as the case may be; and he may purchase an additional 160 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash.

In the Districts of Rainy River, and Kenora, the male or sole female head of a family with children under 18 is entitled to 160 acres, as a Free Grant, and may purchase an adjoining 80 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash; and a male applicant over 18 years without children is entitled to 120 acres as a Free Grant, and may purchase an adjoining 80 acres at the same price.

In St. Joseph's Island, and in the townships of Paipoonge in Thunder Bay and Cameron, Papineau, Calvin, Bonfield, Ferris and Mattawan in Nipissing, where lots are divided into 100 acres each, *the male head of a family or the sole female head of a family, having a child or children under eighteen years of age residing with him or her, may be located for 200 acres as a Free Grant; and may also purchase an additional 100 acres at the rate of 50 cents per acre, cash. A single man or a married man without children under eighteen residing with him may swear off for rock and swamp any area up to, but not exceeding, 100 acres.*

As soon as advised by the agent that his location has been carried out, the locatee may occupy his land and commence improvements, which he must do within one month from date of location.

Conditions of Location.

The duties entitling the locatee to his patent are as follows:

(a) At least 15 acres to be cleared and under cultivation, of which 2 acres, at least, are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the 3 years.

(b) A habitable house to be built at least 16 x 20 feet in size.

(c) Actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location, and thence to the issue of the patent.

A locatee is not bound to remain on the land all the 3 years; if obliged to work out, or has other good cause, he may be absent for not more than 6 months altogether in any one year. He must, however, make it his home, and clear and cultivate the quantity of land required (two acres, at least) each year.

Forfeiture.

In case the locatee fails to perform the settlement duties required by law, his location is liable to forfeiture, and may be cancelled by the order of the Minister. Applications for cancellation must be made through the local agent, and supported by the affidavits of the applicant and at least two credible witnesses who will show what the present position of the lot is; whether the locatee ever occupied or improved, and, if so, to what extent, and the value of the improvements; when he ceased to occupy; and his address, if known. Upon receipt of this evidence the agent will, if he can ascertain the address of the locatee, notify him of the application, and call upon him to answer the allegations, or show cause why his location should not be cancelled, within fifteen days. At the expiration of that time the agent will transmit the evidence, with anything he may have received from the locatee in reply, and his own report to the Department. (See Form No. 8.)

The assignment or mortgage of a homestead from a locatee to another person before the issue of his patent is invalid, and cannot be recognized by the department. This does not, how-



Going down Frederick House River.

ever, apply to the devise of a Free Grant lot by will, nor to transfers of land by a locatee for church, cemetery or school purposes, or the right of way of railroads.

Reservations.

In case the lands in a Township or portion of a Township which are not under a license to cut timber are brought under the operation of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, after the 14th April, 1908, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines may, after inspection and report under authority of an Order-in-Council, open such lands for location to actual settlers without reservation of the pine trees, mines and minerals, and the patent when issued for such land shall expressly grant the pine trees and mines and minerals, but the locatee shall not be entitled to cut and dispose of the pine trees except for building, fencing, fuel and in course of clearing, until he shall have been six months in actual residence with a house 16 x 20 feet erected, and have six acres cleared.

The mines and minerals are reserved in all locations, sales and patents made or issued under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, which came into force on the 13th February, 1868, and the mining rights may be staked out, recorded and granted in the manner provided by the Mining Act of Ontario; but in such case the owner of the land is entitled to compensation for injury to the surface rights caused by mining operations. In case, however, where land has been patented under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, and the mines and minerals have not been staked out or granted prior to the 14th April, 1908, the reservation of such mines and minerals is now by law rescinded and they belong to the owner of the soil; and in case of land located as a Free Grant or sold under the said Act but not patented in a township already open, the locatee may ask to have his land examined by an officer of the Department, and if his report shows that the land is not valuable for minerals and that the locatee is in actual residence with substantial improvements, and if the mines and minerals have

not been staked out or granted, the reservation shall be rescinded and the patent when issued shall expressly convey the mines and minerals.

The timber regulations are similar to those under "Townships for Sale."

AGENCIES FOR TOWNSHIPS FOR SALE

Timiskaming District.

New Liskeard Agency. Agent, J. J. Grills.

This Agency contains seventeen townships, situated north and west of Lake Timiskaming. The agent resides at New Liskeard, in the Township of Dymond, at the head of the northwest bay of the lake. It is reached at present by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay. The Townships are:

Bucke	Casey	Hilliard
Firstbrook	Harley	Armstrong
Harris	Kerns	Beauchamp
Dymond	Henwood	Bryce
Hudson	Cane	Tudhope
Lundy	Brethour	

Englehart Agency. Agent, Joseph Woolings.

This Agency contains nineteen townships, situated north of the New Liskeard Agency. The agent resides at Englehart, in the township of Evanturel. Englehart is a station on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, about 25 miles north of New Liskeard. The Townships are:

Pense	Chamberlain	Marquis
Ingram	Savard	Blain
Evanturel	Sharpe	Gross
Dack	Davidson	Otto
Robillard	Catherine	Eby
Truax	Pacaud	Burt
Marter		



Result of 10 Years' Industry, Timiskaming.

Matheson Agency. Agent, F. E. Ginn.

This Agency contains sixteen townships situated north of the height of land about eighty-seven miles from New Liskeard. The agent resides at Matheson, formerly known as McDougal's Chute, a station on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The Townships are:

Bowman	Benoit	Walker
Hislop	Taylor	Clergue
Carr	Currie	Bond
Beatty	Stock	Calvert (1st Con.)
Matheson	McCart	
German	Mountjoy	

Cochrane Agency. Agent, S. J. Dempsay.

This agency contains eleven townships, near the town of Cochrane, at the Junction of the T. & N. O. and Transcontinental Railways.

Brower	Blount	Pyne
Clute	Lamarche	Fox
Leitch	Colquhoun	Fournier
Glackmeyer	Calder	

District of Nipissing.**North Bay Agency. Agent, W. J. Parsons.**

This Agency contains one Sale Township—Widdifield.

District of Sudbury.**Warren Agency. Agent, Emile Langlois.**

This Agency is situated in the Township of Dunnet, on the line of the C. P. Ry., about 20 miles west of Sturgeon Falls, and contains 9 townships, two of which—Hugel and Loudon—are open for sale at the rate of 50 cents an acre, subject to the usual settlement conditions, and the other townships are open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

Sudbury Agency. Agent, James K. MacLennan.

Sudbury is a station on the C. P. Ry. There are ten townships now on the market. The townships of Dowling and Mc-Kim are open for sale at the rate of 50 cents an acre, subject to the usual conditions regarding settlement duties. The other eight townships are open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

Massey Station Agency. Agent, R. J. Byers.

This Agency is situated in the Township of Salter, on the Sault branch of the C. P. Ry., and contains five townships open for sale:

Hallam	Salter	Victoria
May	Shedden	

Espanola Station Agency. Agent, Neil Mulvaney.

The Agency contains only 3 townships open for disposal, Nairn, Merritt and part of Baldwin; the last two being Free Grant.

District of Algoma.**Thessalon Agency. Agent, Thomas Buchanan.**

Thessalon is a village situated in the Township of Thessalon, and is reached by the Georgian Bay steamers from Owen Sound or Collingwood in summer, and also by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay, and thence by the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Thessalon. The Townships are:

Bright	Kirkwood	Striker
Day	Parkinson	Tarbutt
Gladstone	Patton	Thompson
Haughton	Rose	Wells
Johnson		

District of Rainy River.**Fort Frances Agency. Agent, C. J. Hollands.**

There are three townships in this Agency, and they are crossed by the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs from Port Arthur West. The townships are:

Farrington

Halkirk

Watten

AGENCIES FOR FREE GRANTS.

Since the passing of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act, over 100 townships have been opened for location to actual settlers in New Ontario. The following is a list of the Agencies, with the names of the officers in charge, the names of the townships in each, and the means of access:

District of Nipissing.**North Bay Agency. Agent, W. J. Parsons, North Bay.**

There are two townships in this Agency open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. The Townships are:

Bonfield

Ferris

Mattawa Agency. Agent, Robt. Small, Mattawa.

This Agency contains four townships—three of which are traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The route from the south is by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from the east by the Canadian Pacific. The Townships are:

Calvin

Papineau

Mattawan

Part of Cameron

Sturgeon Falls Agency. Agent, J. A. Philion.

This Agency contains six townships, situated along or convenient to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway—west of North Bay, viz.:

Cosby
CaldwellGrant
MartlandMcPherson
Springer

District of Sudbury.

Warren Agency. Agent, Emile Langlois, Warren.

This Agency is situated in the Township of Dunnet, on the line of the C. P. Ry., about 20 miles west of Sturgeon Falls, and contains 7 townships, which are open for location under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. The Townships are:

Appelby	Hagar	Ratter
Casimir	Jennings	Kirkpatrick
Dunnet		

Sudbury Agency. Agent, James K. MacLennan, Sudbury.

There are eight townships open for location as Free Grants in this Agency, viz.:

Broder	Chapleau	Rayside
Balfour	Morgan (part)	Neelon
Dill (part)	Garson	

Espanola Station Agency. Agent, Neil Mulvaney.

The Township of Merritt and Cons. 1 and 2 of Baldwin, are open for Free Grant location.

Bleazard Valley Agency. Agent, J. A. Lemieux, Bleazard Valley

This Agency is situated in the Township of Bleazard, north of Sudbury, and contains three townships, viz.:

Bleazard	Capreol	Hanmer
----------	---------	--------

District of Algoma.

Thessalon Agency. Agent, Thos. Buchanan, Thessalon.

There are three townships in this Agency open for location as Free Grants. The other townships in the Agency which are open for sale under Settlement Regulations have been given in the foregoing list. The Townships open for location are:

Aberdeen	Galbraith	Lefroy
----------	-----------	--------



Government Bridge for Settlers, Kenora District.

St. Joseph's Island. Agent, Wm. E. Whybourne, Marksville.

This island is situated at the west end of Lake Huron. It contains nearly 86,000 acres, a large portion of which is good agricultural land. The island has been divided into three municipalities, St. Joseph, Hilton, and Jocelyn. It may be reached by steamers from Collingwood or Owen Sound in summer, and in winter by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Sault Ste. Marie Agency. Agent, Edward Noble, Sault Ste. Marie.

This Agency contains three townships which are immediately north of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie. The route from the east is by steamer from Collingwood or Owen Sound, or by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay and thence by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Sault. The Townships are:

Korah	Parke	Prince
-------	-------	--------

Thunder Bay Agency. Agent, W. A. Burrows, Port Arthur.

This Agency contains 19 townships, in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and is reached either by steamer from Collingwood or Owen Sound, or by the Canadian Pacific Railway:

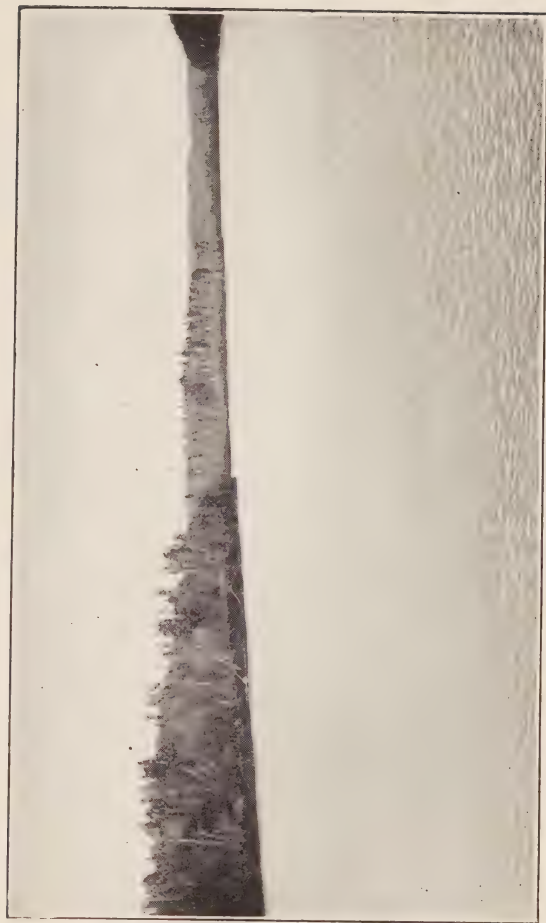
Blake	Lybster	Paipoonge
Conmee	Marks	Pardee
Crooks	McIntyre	Pearson
Dawson Road	McGregor	Scoble
Dorion	O'Connor	Strange
Gillies	Oliver	Ware
Gorham		

District of Kenora.

Dryden Agency. Agent, R. A. Pronger, Dryden.

This Agency is situated on the line of the C. P. Railway, in the Township of Van Horne, and contains thirteen townships, viz.:

Aubrey	Sanford	Wabigoon
Eton	Temple	Wainwright
Rugby	Southworth	Zealand
Langton	Van Horne	Melgund
Mutrie		



Scene in Kenora District

Kenora Agency. Agent, W. L. Spry, Kenora.

Kenora is situated on the C. P. Railway at the head of the Lake of the Woods. There are two townships open for location, viz.:

Melick

Pellatt

District of Rainy River.

There are thirty-six townships open for location as Free Grants along the Rainy River and two agents in charge.

Wm. Cameron resides in the Township of Morley and his Post Office address is Stratton Station. He has eighteen townships, running from the westerly end of the river.

Alexander McFayden is Crown Lands Agent at Emo, in the Township of Lash, and he has eighteen townships towards the easterly end of the river.

These townships may be reached by the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur.

Townships in Charge of Wm. Cameron, Stratton Station:

Atwood	Morson	Spohn
Blue	McCrosson	Sutherland
Curran	Nelles	Sifton
Dewart	Patullo	Tait
Dilke	Rosebery	Tovell
Morley	Shenston	Worthington

Townships in Charge of Alex. McFayden, Emo:

Aylesworth	Devlin	Miscampbell
Barwick	Dobie	Potts
Burriss	Fleming	Pratt
Carpenter	Kingsford	Roddick
Crozier	Lash	Richardson
Dance	Mather	Woodyatt

NEW TOWNSHIPS

New townships will be surveyed and opened for settlement in different parts from time to time as required, but it is important in the interests of the settlers as well as the province to concentrate the settlement as much as possible, so that roads

GOVT PUBNS

may be constructed, churches and schools established, and other conveniences placed within the reach of the settlers that would not be possible where settlements are sparse, and consequently squatting in townships not opened for settlement will not be encouraged.

Authorized by the

HON. J. S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture.

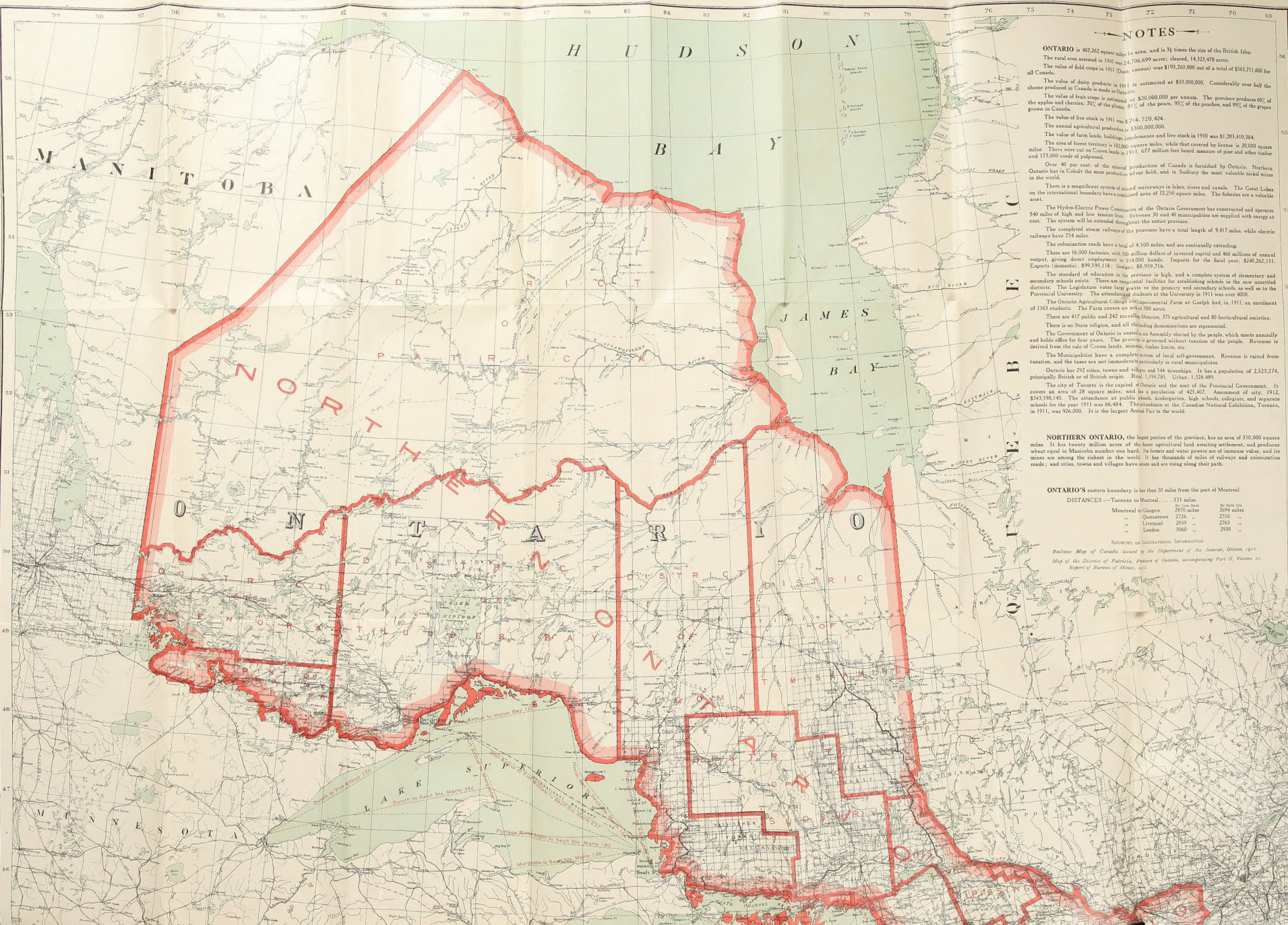
For information as to special colonization rates to settlers, apply to

H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada,

Or to

N. B. COLCOCK,
Ontario Government Agent,
163 Strand, London, England.





NOTES

ONTARIO is 607,263 square miles in area, and is 3½ times the size of the British Isles. The rural area assessed in 1910 was 2,706,699 acres; cleared, 14,321,476 acres. The value of field crops in 1911 (Dan. census) was \$193,260,000 out of a total of \$565,711,600 for all Canada.

The value of dairy products in 1911 is estimated at \$33,000,000. Considerably over half the cheese produced in Canada is made in Ontario.

The value of fruit crops is estimated at \$30,000,000 per annum. The province produces 60% of the apples and cherries, 70% of the plums, 65% of the pears, 95% of the peaches, and 90% of the grapes grown in Canada.

The value of live stock in 1911 was \$18,720,424.

The annual agricultural production is \$390,000,000.

The value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock in 1910 was \$1,283,410,384.

The area of forest territory is 102,000 square miles, while that covered by license is 20,000 square miles. There were cut on Crown lands in 1911, 677 million feet board measure of pine and other timbers and 173,000 cords of pulpwood.

Over 40 per cent. of the mineral production of Canada is furnished by Ontario. Northern Ontario has in Cobalt the most productive silver field, and in Sudbury the most valuable nickel mines in the world.

There is a magnificent system of inland waterways in lakes, rivers and canals. The Great Lakes on the international boundary have combined area of 72,250 square miles. The fisheries are a valuable asset.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Ontario Government has constructed and operates 540 miles of high and low tension lines. Between 30 and 40 municipalities are supplied with energy at cost. The system will be extended throughout the entire province.

The completed steam railways of the province have a total length of 9,417 miles, while electric railways have 754 miles.

The colonization roads have a total of 4,500 miles, and are constantly extending.

There are 16,000 factories, with 59 million dollars of invested capital and 460 millions of annual output, giving direct employment is 34,000 hands. Imports for the fiscal year, \$249,262,151. Exports (domestic): \$99,591,181 (foreign): \$8,599,716.

The standard of education in the province is high, and a complete system of elementary and secondary schools exists. There are municipal facilities for establishing schools in the new unsettled districts. The Legislative vote goes partly to the primary and secondary schools, as well as to the Provincial University. The attendance students at the University in 1911 was over 4000.

The Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph had, in 1911, an enrolment of 1163 students. The Farm covers an area of 700 acres.

There are 417 public and 242 travelling libraries, 375 agricultural and 80 horticultural societies.

There is no State religion, and all religious denominations are represented.

The Government of Ontario is watched in Assembly elected by the people, which meets annually and holds office for four years. The province is governed without taxation of the people. Revenue is derived from the sale of Crown lands, minerals, timber limits, etc.

The Municipalities have a complete system of local self-government. Revenue is raised from taxation, and the rates are not immoderate particularly in rural municipalities.

Ontario has 292 cities, towns and villages, and 544 townships. It has a population of 2,523,274, principally British or of British origin. Rels. 1,198,231. Urban, 1,326,489.

The city of Toronto is the capital of Ontario and the seat of the Provincial Government. It covers an area of 28 square miles, and has a population of 423,607. Amusement of city, 1912, \$345,596.15. The attendance at public clinics, kindergarten, high schools, colleges, and separate schools for the year 1911 was 66,484. The attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in 1911, was 926,000. It is the largest Annual Fair in the world.

NORTHERN ONTARIO, the larger portion of the province, has an area of 330,000 square miles. It has twenty million acres of the finest agricultural land awaiting settlement, and produces wheat-corn to Manitoba number one land. Its forest and water power are of immense value, and its mines are among the richest in the world. It has thousands of miles of railways and colonization roads; and cities, towns and villages have been and are rising along their path.

ONTARIO'S eastern boundary is less than 50 miles from the port of Montreal.

DISTANCES—Toronto to Montreal, 331 miles.

	By Rail	By Water
Montreal to Glasgow	2870 miles	2694 miles
" " " " " "	2716 "	2350 "
" " " " " "	2599 "	2763 "
" " " " " "	3060 "	2930 "

SOURCES OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
Railways Map of Canada issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1911.
Map of the District of Patricia, Province of Ontario, accompanying Part II, Volume 11.
Reports of Bureau of Mines, 1911.

MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO DOMINION OF CANADA

HON. JAMES S. DUFF, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

W. B. ROADHOUSE, DEPUTY MINISTER.

H. A. Macdonnell, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

N. B. Coleman, Ontario Government Agent for Great Britain, 85 Strand, London, W.C.

Scale: 1 inch for 35 Miles 1 inch



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ORIENTATION

principally British or of British origin. Road, 1,194,783. Urban, 1,324,405.
The city of Toronto is the capital of Ontario and the seat of the Provincial Government. It covers an area of 25 square miles, and has a population of 425,407. Assessment of city, 1912, \$343,598,145. The attendance at public schools, kindergarten, high schools, collegiate, and separate schools for the year 1911 was 66,484. The attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, in 1911, was 926,000. It is the largest Annual Fair in the world.

NORTHERN ONTARIO, the larger portion of the province, has an area of 330,000 square miles. It has twenty million acres of the finest agricultural land awaiting settlement, and produces more wheat than any other province in the world. Its forests and water powers are of immense value, and its mines are among the richest in the world. It has thousands of miles of railways and colonization roads; and cities, towns and villages have been and are rising along their path.

ONTARIO'S eastern boundary is less than 50 miles from the port of Montreal.

DISTANCES—Toronto to Montreal, 333 miles.

Montreal to Chicago	2670 miles	By Water	2694 miles
.. .. . to Cleveland	2716	2550 ..
.. .. . to Liverpool	2919	2783 ..
.. .. . to London	3060	2930 ..

SOURCES OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Railways Map of Canada issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1912.

Map of the Dominion of Patents, Province of Ontario, accompanying Part II, Volume 21, Report of Bureau of Mines, 1910.



3 1761 11469119 9

